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10 Sheets for 25 Cents.

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WILL GIVE IT!!
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Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Tea and Coffee.

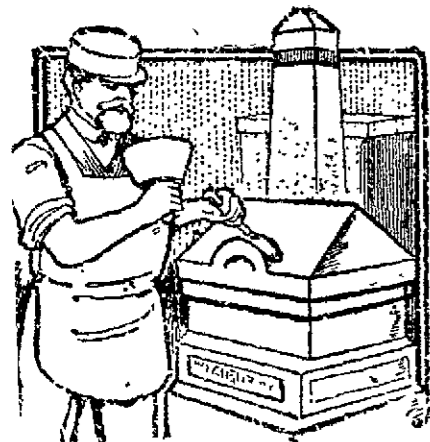
WE SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING FOR YOUR

PERUSAL:

<i>BUTTER.</i>		<i>EGGS.</i>	
Fancy Vermont Creamery, Very best quality, lb.	23c	New Laid Eggs, dozen.....	34c
Butter, good and sweet, lb.....	24c	Good Cooking Eggs, dozen.....	24c
<i>CHEESE.</i>		<i>TEAS AND COFFEE.</i>	
Mild, full cream, lb	16c	Best Grades Formosa Tea, lb.	45c
Best Sage, lb.	16c	"Special" Mocha and Java Coffee, lb	29c
Rich and strong, lb.	17c	Choice Blend Coffee, lb.	20c

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,

35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
mental work in the best and most appropriate
style, employing material which experience
has shown to be best fitted to retain its color
and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,

Shop and Yard

No. 2 Water Street.

RUBBER DOOR MATS

FULL SIZE, \$1.00 EACH.

L. P. Wendell & Co.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

ASKETS. LANTERNS.

BARREL HEADERS.

PPLE PARERS AND MEAT CHOPPERS.

KEROSENE OIL.

Rider & Cotton,

65 MARKET STREET.

MANY DELEGATES PRESENT

Centennial Convention Episcopal
Diocese Of State Opens Here.

Organize In Chapel Reception In Peirce
Hall, Evening Program at Church.

Tomorrow The Big Day And An In-
teresting Program Will Be
Carried Out.

The centennial convention of the
diocese of Episcopal churches of New
Hampshire opened in the chapel of
St. John's church on State street this
afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and will
continue throughout tomorrow, Thurs-
day.

The out of town delegates to the
convention came in on every train
during the forenoon and the reception
committee were kept busy meeting
the delegates and escorting them to
their respective temporary homes.

The business of the afternoon is
principally that of organization and
the holding of the first business
meeting.

At 5:30 p. m. a reception will be
tendered to the delegates and mem-
bers of the parish at Peirce hall.

At 7:30 p. m., at St. John's church:
Meeting of the convention as board
of missions of the Diocese, with the
following order:

Anthem, "Whoso dwelleth under the
deference of the Most High,"
Sir G. Martin

Creed and Collects.

1. Reports.—

(a) Woman's Auxiliary;
(b) Junior Auxiliary;
(c) Prayer Book Distribution;
(d) Treasurer of Diocesan
Missions;
(e) Board of Managers.

2. Analysis of the Parochial strength
and missionary contributions of the
Diocese, Rev. Richard W. Dow

3. Representative fields of missionary
work, Rev. George W. Lay

4. What missionary work in New
Hampshire means for the man who
does it, Rev. Alfred H. Wheeler

5. The Sunday school in mission
work, Rev. John G. Robinson

6. The Canvass of the Diocese,—
(a) Its object, and the work
accomplished,
Rev. Edward M. Parker

(b) Following up the canvass,
Rev. James C. Flanders

(c) The Tilton circuit,
Rev. W. Stanley Emery

7. The outlook,
Rev. Edward A. Renouf

8. Closing words, and devotions,
The bishop of New Hampshire

(If time permits, two-minute speak-
ings will be allowed during the meeting,
at the discretion of the chairman).

Notes.
Bishop Niles of New Hampshire,
and Mrs. Niles, and Bishop Lawrence
of Massachusetts, will be at Charles
C Hall's, Esq., Pleasant street.

Bishop Hall of Vermont and Rev.
Mr. Niles of Laconia at Mrs. Caroline
B. Bradford's, Court street.

Bishop Colman of Maine at Mrs. J.
K. Cogswell's, navy yard.

The venerable Mrs. Minot of Con-
cord, aged eighty-three years, accom-
panied by her daughter, will be the
guest of Mrs. Julia Van Ness Whipple,
Pleasant street.

This Wednesday evening at Peirce
hall a reception and tea to adult mem-
bers of the parish will be given from
five to seven o'clock by the generos-
ity of a member of the parish. The
committee in charge is Mrs. Cogswell,
Mrs. Bradford and Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. Henry E. Hovey will entertain
at the rectory the visiting ladies, and
at the same time the gentlemen will
be given a banquet at the Rocking-
ham.

Rev. Dr. Waterman has charge of
the music and Organist W. A. Smith
of Christ church has been drill master
of the large choir.

A new carpet for the chancel has
been laid. It was impossible to have
all the new pews, cushions completed
in time for use at the convention,
there having been some delay in get-
ting the damask from the manufac-
turer.

The automobile season is about
over.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Nov. 19.
Miss Clyde Sherburne of North
Berwick is visiting her sister, Mrs.
Frank Call in this village.

F. E. Dodge has secured a position
with the Fore River Engine company
of Quincy, Mass., and has gone to that
city.

The Kittery bakery has passed into
the hands of a gentleman named Wager,
from Newburyport, Mass., and
will in future be conducted by him.

Kittery is unusually quiet at the
present time. There is little social
activity and important happenings
are of very infrequent occurrence.

A great many absent sons and
daughters are expected home for
Thanksgiving.

Nearly all those who have been en-
joying vacations have returned.

Organized at the office of Horace
Mitchell: The Montezuma Rubber
Plantation company, to deal in rub-
ber plantations, etc., in Mexico; capi-
tal, \$123,350. President, Horace
Mitchell; treasurer, A. M. Meloon.

ON THE GRIDIRON.

Princeton has had only two touch-
downs on her during the entire sea-
son.

The loss of King at center has
proved a severe blow to the Harvard
football team.

The Boston Globe says a special
train will run from Boston to Man-
chester for the Brown-Dartmouth
game next Saturday.

The Yale eleven is made up of
seven veterans and four freshmen, the
latter being Bowman, Rockwell, Kin-
ney and Shevlin.

As a team playing together Yale
resembles the Harvard eleven of last
year or the Yale team of the year be-
fore in effectiveness.

To the public mind Dartmouth's
fine showing against Harvard
strengthened the popular belief that
the Crimson eleven is weak and has
been so all the season.

Up to date Harvard has scored 185
points to twenty-three for its oppo-
nents. Yale has 263 to its credit and
thirty-two for its opponents. Prince-
ton ranks third with 154 scored and
seventeen against.

Columbia has been scored on to a
greater extent this season than any
other team of pretensions, the total
on that side of the sheet being but
five points short of the century.

"Brown and Dartmouth will have
a battle royal next Saturday at Man-
chester," says the Boston Post. "It is
the big game for both colleges and
both are finely matched and confident
of victory."

The fine Italian hand of Frank
Hinkey was seen in the work of the
Yale ends in Saturday's game. Hin-
key is now turning his attention to
Hare, one of the substitutes, who,
he thinks, has the right kind of ma-
terial for an end man.

DeWitt performed a clever stunt
last Saturday. When he saw that one
of his kicks was sure to be blocked,
he neatly sidestepped out of the way
of Kinney and then running forward
a few yards got the ball away safely
with a long punt.

This has been a profitable season
at Cambridge. More than 55,000 per-
sons saw the Brown, Carlisle and
Dartmouth games. Besides these,
Harvard had the earlier games and
half the proceeds from the 25,000
crowd at New Haven this week.

The defeat of Wisconsin by Minne-
sota last Saturday brings a new factor
into prominence for western cham-
pionship honors. Michigan was sup-
posed to have the laurels won, but
Minnesota beat Wisconsin 11 to 0,
whereas Michigan beat Wisconsin
only 6 to 0.

By defeating Chicago Saturday
Michigan won the championship of
the West. Her total points scored
this season are 568 to 6. It is unfor-
tunate that Michigan could not play
Yale or Harvard.

It has been announced that the
special train coming from Portsmouth
and vicinity will be accompanied by
a band, in which event there will be
three bands of music on the streets
and at the park to enliven the crowds.

This, with the college songs and
cheering, will give Manchester citi-
zens a real taste of the strenuous na-
ture of college boys out on a holiday.
Indeed, all signs point, if the weather
is good, to an exuberant state of af-
fairs in Manchester on Saturday.—
Manchester Mirror.

Manchester will be lively.

Portsmouth merchants are planning
on a large Christmas business, this
season, and the quantity of goods that
they will buy bids fair to be beyond
that of former years. They are figur-
ing on a pretty good basis for this
prediction, too. Farm products are
bringing high prices and the demand
for labor has not been so good for
many a year.

Now the difficulty arises in finding

RANDOM GOSSIP.

I think that when the playgoing
public fully understand just what obli-
gations they are under to Mayme
Gehrue and Budd Ross, of the "Reu-
ben" company, this clever pair will
be sure of a hearty greeting whenever
they happen to appear on the Music
hall stage again. Miss Gehrue has
been feeling anything but well for a
week or two past. On Monday even-
ing, the company played at the Na-
tional Soldiers' Home down in Togus,
Maine, and stayed in a hotel that had
a refrigerator temperature. This so
aggravated Miss Gehrue's ailment
that upon arrival in this city Tues-
day morning, she had serious symp-
toms of pneumonia. Directly she had
registered at the Kearsarge, she was
tucked in bed by her mother—for Mrs.
Gehrue always accompanies her
daughter on road tours, to the dis-
comfiture of the chappie boys who
hang in her trail like the dying sparks
of a meteor. And in bed the young
woman remained until evening. She
did not appear at the supper table and
up to a very short time before the
hour for the curtain to go up, it
looked as if the part of Kitty Dash
would have to be undertaken by
some other person.

Mayme Gehrue, however, always
makes good when she can possibly do
so. Anybody who is acquainted with
her or has kept track of her career is
well aware of that. And she made
good this time, despite the protests of
her mother, who wanted her to keep
away from the footlights for a night.

Miss Gehrue recognized the fact
that the whole house had been sold
out and that if a single feature of the
printed program were cut, 1500 people
or more would be disappointed. "I
might come here again sometime,"
she said, "and I want the people of
Portsmouth to know that I always
mean to do my part in the bill if I
possibly can." This queen of all fe-
male acrobatic dancers, (for that is
just what Miss Gehrue is acknowl-
edged to be) will run no risk in visit-
ing Portsmouth again. She is true
blue.

As of old, her dancing was above
par and she did her best to sing as
she can sing when in the right voice.
It pleases her friends to know that
the audience bestowed upon her and
upon her agile partner, Mr. Ross,
peals of applause such as none of the
others in the cast received, save Mr.
Marrow, with his laughing song.

As for Mr. Ross, his talent is really
going to waste in this comedy. He
has no fair chance to show what he
can do, except in his turn with
Miss Gehrue.

I hope to sometime have the satis-
faction of seeing these two people
here with a company nearer their
own standard and in a piece better
fitted to give them full scope and
show them at their very best. I am
heartily obliged to Miss Gehrue, in
particular, (and I am sure many
others are) for taking the pains to
appear Tuesday evening.

A word or two more should be
said in this connection. A number of
players of first-class ability who were
in this comedy when it was first put
on, in Washington early in the sea-
son, were missing in this Portsmouth
production. Dorothy Morton, one of
the fairest women and sweetest sing-
ers on the stage, did not come east
with the company at all. At Port-
land, last week, they lost the original
"Reuben," who had made the role
interesting. These are only two of the
changes that have occurred in the
cast.

The road chorus cannot compare, of
course, with the bunch of young beau-
ties, with good voices, who took part
in the Washington, New York and
Philadelphia engagements. In short,
the production seen here was quite
different from that which ran for
many weeks, outside New England, to
the satisfaction of press critics and
playgoers.

Portsmouth merchants are planning
on a large Christmas business, this
season, and the quantity of goods that
they will buy bids fair to be beyond
that of former years. They are figur-
ing on a pretty good basis for this
prediction, too. Farm products are
bringing high prices and the demand
for labor has not been so good for
many a year.

Now the difficulty arises in finding

some one to saw wood. At this time
almost everybody has a supply and
many are wondering if there isn't a
wood sawyer's union.

The annual harvest of Christmas
trees has commenced to be reaped in
Maine and a rest of this month
and during December, until within a
few days of Christmas, sapling fir
trees all the way from six to eighteen
or twenty feet in height will be
shipped to the wholesale dealers in
Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Maine furnishes by far the greatest
number of Christmas trees used in
the eastern portion of the country.
This fall it is expected that nearly
1,000,000 will be sent. While many
of the trees will be sent from towns
along the coast line schooners and
on steamboats fully 500 flat cars will
be loaded with them and brought
down over the Bangor & Aroostook
and Maine Central roads.

I hear that the engagement of a
well known Congress street merchant
to a popular young lady will soon be
announced.

An additional twenty-five tickets
for the Dartmouth-Brown football
game have been secured for this city
and they will all be taken, making 125
in all. The train was ordered Tues-
day morning and it will leave here at
twelve o'clock and stop at Greenland
to take on the people from Exeter,
who will come as far as there on the
electric road, and at Rockingham
Junction, then express into Manchester,
stopping on a siding very near
the grounds. The train will leave
the Manchester station shortly after
five o'clock, the time to be announced.

Station agents on the Boston and
Maine system have received notice
that shipments of coal in great quan-
tities may be expected shortly, and
they are advised to arrange with con-
signees to have the cars unloaded as
quickly as possible. It is expected
that every available car will be need-
ed to meet the demand for coal trans-
portation.

The wild animal which was thought
to have been a lynx or a bear, and
which has been feasting on the farm-
er's sheep up Newfields way during
the past two months, has at last been
discovered, and proved to be nothing
more than a large St. Bernard dog.

However, the animal had done con-
siderable damage and had a record of
sheep killing which would certainly
have done credit to an animal of a
wilder species.

George B. Wiggin had been a heavy
loser, and also Frank Sanborn and
Harrison Burley. The dog was discov-
ered by Lewis Reynolds, who fired
two shots at it while it was in the act
of its depredations. The dog was
finally killed.

Dr. Heffenger has a curio, in the
shape of the bullet which caused the
loss of the soldier's arm at Fort Con-
stitution on Sunday evening. The bul-
let was one of the improved steel
jackets, and its course was through
a partition, through the soldier's arm,
through another partition to a wall,
from which it rebounded back through
an open door to where it was fired
from. The steel cap had been split,
while the bullet was twisted all out
of shape. The bullet literally pulver-
ized the flesh and bone, so that it was
absolutely necessary to amputate.

Wilson was a good thing.

"Al" H. Wilson, comedian, tells a
story on himself that is worth repeat-
ing, says the New York Evening Tele-
gram. "I was playing dates through-
out the mining country, up back of Gun-
nison, Cripple Creek, and other places
where they dig out gold and silver,
and had about \$2,000 saved up. I had
four more weeks in that region, so I
determined to send my money to a
bank in Butte for transmission to
Buffalo, my home.

"Stopping into a little place where
the sign said 'Money Forwarded,' I
asked how much it would cost to send
my money to Butte. 'Fifteen dollars,'
so I counted out my money and inci-
dentally remarked that I would be
there myself in two days.

"Oh, by the way, if you are going
to Butte, would you mind taking a
little parcel of paper there for us?"
asked the man.

"No, I don't mind," said I and in a
little while they gave me a neat little
package with the address of the

PUTTING IT STRONG.

But Doesn't It Look Reasonable?

This may read as though we were
putting it a little strong, because it is
generally thought by the majority of
people that Dyspepsia in its chronic
form is incurable or practically so.
But we have long since shown that
Dyspepsia is curable, nor it is such a
difficult matter as at first appears.

The trouble with Dyspepsia is that
they are continually dieting, starving
themselves, or going to opposite ex-
tremes or else deluging the already
over burdened stomach with "bit-
ters," "after dinner pills," etc., which
invariably increase the difficulty even
if in some cases they do give a slight
temporary relief. Such treatment of
the stomach simply makes matters
worse. What the stomach wants is a
rest. Now how can the stomach be-
come rested, recuperated and at the
same time the body nourished and
sustained.

This is a great secret and this is
also the secret of the uniform success
of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. This
is a comparatively new remedy, but
its success and popularity leaves no
doubt as to its merit.

The Tablets will digest the food
anyway, regardless of condition of
stomach.

The sufferer from Dyspepsia, accord-
ing to directions, is to eat an abun-
dant of good wholesome food and
use the tablets before and after each
meal and the result will be that the
food will be digested no matter how
bad your Dyspepsia may be, because
as before stated, the tablets will di-
gest the food even if the stomach is
wholly inactive. To illustrate our
meaning plainly, if you take 1,800
grains of meat, eggs, or ordinary food
and place it in a temperature of 98
degrees, and put with it one of
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets it will di-
gest the meat or eggs almost as per-
fectly as if the meat was enclosed
within the stomach.

The stomach may be ever so weak,
yet these tablets will perform the
work of digestion and the body and
brain will be properly nourished and
at the same time a radical, lasting
cure of Dyspepsia will be made be-
cause the much abused stomach will
be given, to some extent, a much
needed rest. Your druggist will tell
you that of all the many remedies ad-
vertised to cure Dyspepsia none of
them have given so complete and
general satisfaction as Stuart's Dys-
pepsia Tablets, and not least in im-
portance in these hard times is the
fact that they are also the cheapest
and give the most good for the least
money.

banker on it, to whom they had for-
warded my money. I took it, put it in
my grip and left town.

"Arriving at Butte, I presented my
order for the money, and the package
also. Judge of my astonishment when
they undid the parcel, and right be-
fore my eyes counted out all the cold
cash I had given to the agent in the
mining town.

"I had simply acted as the bank
messenger and had paid them fifteen
dollars for doing it.

"Wasn't I a good thing?"

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and
Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3
days. Its action upon the system is
remarkable and mysterious. It re-
moves at once the cause and the dis-
ease immediately disappears. The
first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents
and \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist.

Never is time more precious than
when some member of the family
is attacked by colic, dysentery or any
bowel trouble. The doctor is distant
but if Perry Davis' Painkiller is near
all danger is soon ended.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line FROM

PORTSMOUTH

EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT

SQUAMSCOTT

W. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor

EXETER, N. H.

HUNTING AND HUMANITY.

The total effect of hunting and fishing on the hunters and fishers themselves, and on the sentiment of the world, is humane. This seems a paradox, but it is not the only paradox that is true. The sportsman kills, but does not slaughter or maim. He obeys the instinct to go forth and range the fields and woods in pursuit of some victim; he hearkens to the prompting of an impulse within that is older than the human race. The satisfaction of this impulse is not base or cruel; it is elemental, it may be deadly; but it is strangely associated with tenderness and love toward the very creatures that the huntsman slays. The sportsman is the natural champion and defender of the birds and animals. It is he who knows their beauty and strength, and follows with the keenest sympathy of little tragedies and comedies of their lives. He knows the story of their loves, their sacrifices, their heroisms. In the bosom of every true hunter there is a humanitarian, a man of tender sentiment.

All this applies to one sort of hunter, and to one sort only. It applies to the man who goes out to meet the wild creatures on fair and honorable terms—who gives them the advantage of their natural means of escape and defense, and lets them pit their instinct against his. It does not apply to the organizers of and participants in battues, drives, massacres of game. It does not fit ordinary royal hunting of Europe, for instance, wherein gamekeepers, servants and soldiers beat the thickets for birds or animals and turn them into a sort of funnel at whose little end sits the royal slaughterer, with a heap of guns and a company of loaders to get them ready for him, so that he may do nothing but shoot and shoot, and make a terrific "bag." This is not hunting. It is simply organized slaughter. It is hard to see how its influence can be otherwise than debasing on the men who engage in it and sympathize with it.

The royal method of sport has not been naturalized in the United States. Most of our presidents, like other natural and healthy Americans, have been hunters, and two or three in recent times have been especially enthusiastic ones. But they have gone out in a manly way to kill game like men. We rather like to read that, in the bear hunt with which President Roosevelt opened his campaign in Mississippi the other day, he was missing from the place where the guide and manager of the sport had "put him," when the hounded, breathless, exhausted bear came through his heart, he fancied, had misgiven him a little at this point. And we also like to read that, when at last he was brought into the presence of the creature, which had no longer the force to turn on the smallest dog, he declined to shoot the bear, but ordered that it be dispatched in a manner more summary, and suited rather to the abattoir than to the hunting field.—New York Mail and Express.

STRIKING BACK AT AMERICA.

The tariff war against the United States which an element of the German people is trying to start need not alarm anybody in this country. Under the leadership of the Americans, the Reichstag in Berlin has passed, by a vote of 192 to 71, a provision in the new tariff bill authorizing the German government to retaliate against any country discriminating against German goods. Although this provision is broad in its scope, and, of course, mentions no country in particular, it is aimed at the United States, and some of the men who voted for it openly proclaimed its purposes to strike at this country.

But the United States will not be affected in its course in the faintest degree by this hostility. America's customs laws, like all other sorts of its enactments, are aimed to meet the views and in the interests of the American people. All laws of any consequence which are passed by congress are discussed by the press long before their enactment. Some of them are in effect in party platforms years before action is taken upon them by congress. It is to be presumed that all of them which pass must meet the views of a majority of the citizens of the United States. This being the case, no threats of a foreign power will constrain the American people to alter any of them in the slightest degree.

The Agrarians are old enemies of the United States. They were the element which incited the unjust discriminations by Germany against American pork products a score of years ago, which many German scientists, like Virchow, who died a few weeks ago, denounced as hypocritical and false. The Agrarians look upon the American farmer and the American meat producer as their enemy, and they attack him in the newspapers and in their legislative persistently and extravagantly. The present assault is not likely to take the shape of legislation. The bill which

has been modified in an anti-American way in one of its provisions in the popular branch of the German Parliament may not have that shape when it leaves that chamber. Whether it does or not, however, the American people are not going to be frightened by it, or be tempted to change their legislation on account of it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THEIR FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

They had walked half-way through the park at a smart pace, and she now sank on a shaded bench; he seated himself beside her. They were entirely alone, save for an old man at one end of their seat, immersed in a book. Their agitated conversation continued.

"Oh, it is too dreadful!" she shuttled, covering her face with her hands, as if to shut out some unbearable sight.

"Fearful!" he agreed, deeply moved and mopping the profuse perspiration from his brow.

"Horrible!" she added. "I cannot bear to think of it. The loss of hope, happiness, perhaps even life itself—"

"Hush!" he interrupted gently. "Let us strive to think of it no more, or it may grow to prey upon our minds."

"Pardon me," said the old man at the end of the bench, his watery eyes distended in lively apprehension; "has there been some awful disaster? Have you been forced to look upon some awful tragedy?"

The young couple regarded each other in some confusion. Hesitatingly, the youth answered:

"No sir. You see, we have just become engaged, and we were talking of what a calamity it would have been had we never met."—H. G. in December Smart Set.

Two Decades of Big Ships.

The old Anchor line steamer City of Rome, which was built in 1881 and for twelve years enjoyed the distinction of being the largest Atlantic steamship, is now being broken into junk at an obscure port in England. The incident is without importance except as illustrating the rapidity with which marine architecture has developed in the last two decades.

It is with difficulty that one recalls the City of Rome as a holder of records of any kind, although when she was in her prime her name was familiar to the people on both sides of the ocean. When she was displaced from top rank in point of size by the Lusitania and the Campania in 1893, there was much marvelling as well as many predictions that these vessels would for a long time hold the head of the lists.

But once the era of big vessels began it produced a rapid succession of "largest ships," and during the past five years there has been such an impetus in the steamship building line, especially in Germany, that the announcement of another monster excites comparatively little attention. Just at present the Oceanic and the Celtic are the largest vessels in service, and alongside of them the City of Rome would seem a pygmy.

Many people will doubtless watch with interest the working of the scheme of the Actors' Church alliance in concert with the New York Church club, through a committee of prominent clergymen of that city appointed for the purpose, to keep the country advised as to what plays are fit for professing Christians to attend and for their children to know about. The chief obstacle to the success of the plan is the persistent habit of the great majority of playgoers to judge for themselves.

King Edward's heart must be harder than that of old Pharaoh himself. Here he has been giving out 400 more decorations and the name of Mr. William Waldorf Astor is not on the list. Talk about the ingratitude of republics! It is not to be compared with that of monarchs.

Secretary Root has settled, for the time at least, the discussion which has been going on for months in the war department over disappearing cartridges. The secretary will in his discretion have guns of six inch and larger caliber mounted on the Crozier disappearing carriage. General Miles, as head of the board of ordnance and fortifications, opposed this carriage, one of his arguments being that a small piece of metal from an enemy's shell might easily disarrange the machinery of the carriage and put the gun out of action. This of course could not occur if the guns were mounted in barbette.

The impression has prevailed in some quarters that the Cubans could not line up to the American standard of municipal government. But there is a story from Havana that a fund of \$20,000 has been raised to get certain franchises through the Havana council. The Cubans appear to be right up with the procession in assimilating American methods of local government.

GLADSTONE IN BRONZE.

Statue at Glasgow Was Raised by Popular Subscription.

The statue recently unveiled to the late William E. Gladstone in George square, Glasgow, was a tribute to the people of Scotland to their great countryman. The statue is a bronze of heroic size, and the pedestal is cut from the granite of his native hills.

The great statesman is represented in the act of speaking. The statue is from the foundry of Singers of Frome, England.

The memorial was raised by popular subscription and is placed in the



THE GLADSTONE STATUE AND SCULPTOR.

are of the corporation of Glasgow. Lord Provost Chisholm in accepting the statue declared that the citizens of Glasgow would guard it with jealous care and that, while the name of Gladstone needed no monument of enduring bronze to perpetuate its memory, the statue would serve as a guide and an inspiration to future generations.

The statue was unveiled by Lord Rosebery, ex-premier of England and successor of Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party.

NOTED AS AN EDUCATOR.

Dr. James, the New Head of the Northwestern University.

Dr. Edmund James James, who has just been installed president of Northwestern university of Illinois, for many years has been prominent as an educator in economic, political and social science.

He is a native of Illinois and was educated at the Northwestern university, Harvard and the University of Halle, Germany. Returning to this country in 1877 after three years spent abroad, he took up the profession of teaching, and in 1888 his high abilities were recognized by a call from the University of Pennsylvania as professor of public finance and administration, where he remained for thirteen years.

While there he organized and administered for some time the graduate school of that institution, now one of the strongest in the country. He was also director and organizer of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, the first institution in this country to establish a college course in the field of commerce and industry. Shortly after going to the University of Pennsylvania Professor James was also appointed professor of political and social science in the graduate faculty.

As the leading exponent of commercial education he was sent by the American Bankers' association in 1892 to



DR. EDMUND JAMES JAMES.

report on the education of business men in Europe. The report which he made has become a standard of authority on this subject in England and the United States.

Since 1891 Dr. James has been professor of political science at the Chicago university. He was also a director of the university extension department.

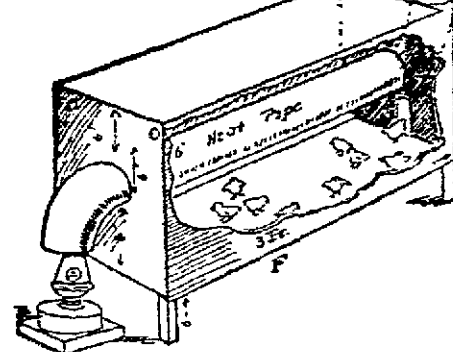
In religion President James is a Methodist, coming from a long line of Methodist ancestry, a number of whom were clergymen. Dr. James was married in 1870 to Miss Anna Margaret Lange, daughter of a Lutheran clergyman, Wilhelm Roderick Lange, and granddaughter of Gottlieb Wilhelm Gerlach, professor of philosophy at Halle. He is in his forty-eighth year.

A SIMPLE BROODER.

The Originator, Who Says It Does the Work, Tells How to Make It.

E. A. McNear of Melrose, Mass., sends Poultry Keeper plans of a brooder which is his own idea and which he claims will raise every chick put into it. It can be made any length, partitioned off, and the chicks can go in and out of the sides instead of the end.

Take a box 3 feet long, 1 foot wide and 1½ feet deep. Cut a round hole in each end six or eight inches in circumference, according to the size of the



MR. MCNEAR'S BROODER.

stovepipe. I use eight inch common tin pipe, the same as they use on a furnace to heat a house. The cover and bottom can be on hinges, so they can be let down or lifted up and cleaned in two minutes.

The pipes should have two elbows. The one at the back should turn down, and the one at the other end should turn up, so there can be a cover to it, with two or three small holes punched in the cover so as not to waste too much heat. I use a single burner oil stove. This stove will heat a brooder ten or twelve feet long.

Duck and Goose Culture.

It requires twenty-eight days to hatch both geese and ducks. Ducks should be kept shut up over night in the morning, as they lay very early in the morning. Keep them in the pen until they have deposited their eggs. If permitted to have their liberty, they sometimes drop their eggs in the grass or in the water, which then cannot be found. On the other hand, geese will seek a nesting place in buildings or around stacks of straw. The early broods of ducklings and goslings should be hatched under hens. After they are hatched keep them in a small yard in which you have placed a coop for shelter. They do much better if this is done for about two weeks than if allowed their liberty. See to it that they have plenty of water while eating. Feed them often, four or five times a day, when young. Keep young geese and ducks from puddling or swimming in cold water. They should not be allowed on ponds until the down has changed, and even then it is not necessary they should have a pond. When hatched, feed nothing for twenty hours. Their first food should consist of breadcrumbs soaked in milk. Hard boiled eggs mixed with cooked cornmeal is excellent for a few days, after which feed anything they will eat. It is conceded by those who have had the experience that ducks and geese are more easily raised than any kind of poultry and are quite as profitable. It is indeed surprising that so many poultry raisers are without these profitable birds as an addition to their business.—J. R. Brabazon in Farm and Ranch.

Government Whitewash.

The government recipe for white wash, which is used on lighthouses and other government buildings where whitewash is required, is said to be the best formula there is. It is as follows: Put two pailfuls of boiling water in a barrel and add one-half bushel of well brewed fresh quicklime. Put in quickly one peck of common salt dissolved in hot water and cover the barrel tightly to keep in the steam while the lime is slacking. When the violent bubbling is over, stir until well mixed together, and if necessary add more boiling water, so as to have the mass like thick cream. Strain through a sieve or coarse cloth. Make a thin starch of three pounds of rice flour and one pound of strong glue, having first soaked the glue in cold water, and to the latter mixture add two pounds of whiting. Add this to the lime wash and also sufficient hot water to dilute to the proper consistency. Keep hot while applying. It will require about six quarts of the mixture to 100 square feet of surface, and it may be made any color desired.

Quality and Price.

Quality is essential to securing good prices. We should aim, says Mirror and Farmer, to have the chicken as full on the breast as the turkey, and it is not at all impossible to do so, as is shown by a comparison of the Games and Dorkings with the Asiatics. As we decrease the inclination in fowls to fly we reduce the muscle in the breast. The Brahma, which cannot fly at all, has a sharp, prominent breastbone, for as the wings are seldom used the breast is deficient in meat, although the frame exists, while the Game, which uses its wings for flying and also offensively when necessary, has a breast filled with muscle, yet it is far behind the turkey in that respect. There is room for improvement in this characteristic, and it can be done with careful selection without in any manner impairing the laying qualities.

Wheat and Buckwheat.

There is not a great deal of difference in the feeding value of buckwheat and wheat, pound for pound, the buckwheat being a little more fattening than wheat. It is a good winter feed and may be fed as one feed two or three days in the week if it is not too high priced. We would not pay more for a pound of buckwheat than we would for a pound of wheat.—Commercial Poultry.

Ghostly Hand of the Baccarat Table.

A weird and awful warning to gamblers is that which is said to appear at the gambling house at Aix-la-Chapelle. Once a year a ghostly hand is seen on one of the baccarat tables, a startling and horrible reminder of a tragedy which wrecked two young lives. The story is told by Joseph Harton in The People:

There are stories of one and never writes. Once in the baccarat room at Aix when I had "punted," as they call it, and had won a small pile of "chips," a skinny hand covered them, and they disappeared. I looked round without being able to identify its owner. The table was more than usually crowded. A note of the incident is before me. It there appears as the hand of a ruined gambler, whose ghost haunts the tables at a certain season of the year.

It was the pitiful story of a young bridegroom. He ruined himself on his honeymoon, and his body was eventually found in the adjacent lake. Once a year as the day of his last stake comes round a thin, bony hand disturbs the players. The croupiers know it and quietly cross themselves, and at the close of the play the tax of the ghostlike hand is repaid. I told this imaginary story to a spiritualist, who said it might have occurred. It was not uncommon for a ghostly visitant to be materialized.

Plunged 250 Feet To Instant Death.

By the slipping of a rope of a swinging scaffold on the tall chimney of the eleven story refinery of a sugar company in Brooklyn a few days ago two men fell 250 feet and were instantly killed and a third fell seventy feet to the roof of the building and was frightfully injured. The fourth man on the scaffold saved his life by clinging to a rope until rescued.

The bricks in the top of the chimney which towers to a height of 250 feet, having become loose, Henry Cooper was employed to make the necessary repairs. With him were John Mulroy and John Williams and John Murray.

A stationary scaffold was built around the four sides of the chimney near the top, and when the brickwork was finished a swinging scaffold was suspended from the stationary structure. The rope holding the swinging scaffold was tied around one of the stout timbers of the stationary scaffold.

This swinging scaffold was on the north side of the tall chimney, and the four men got on it to do the "pointing," as the mortar work was called. Cooper and Murray were on the land side of the scaffold and the two men killed on the East river side. The scaffold was about thirty feet below the stationary structure when Cooper gave orders to



THE ROPE OF THE SCAFFOLD RUDDENLY SLIPPED.

lower it a little more. Williams lowered his end a few feet and fastened it, but a few minutes later, without any warning, the side nearest the river suddenly slipped down the rope, precipitating Mulroy and Williams to the ground. Almost every bone in their bodies was broken. Murray, who was nearest the rope on the other side, quickly seized a grip on it, while Cooper just missed getting a similar grip as he fell.

The first intimation people in the street had of the accident was when they heard the cries of the falling men. Murray's cries for help were also heard as he hung in midair, and several men hurried up the iron ladder to the stationary scaffold and hauled him up.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 2.55 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.30 a. m., 8.30 a. m., 9.30 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 11.05 a. m., 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05 and 5.05 p. m. Cars make close connection for North Hampton. Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 6.10 a. m., 7.20 a. m. and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.

*Omitted holidays.

[Saturdays only.]

D. J. FLANDERS.

Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent. WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greentree, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10 p. m. Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday—First trip from Greentree 6.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

[Runs to Staples' store only.]

Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greentree 5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co's, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6.35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 3.35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5.45 a. m. and every hour until 9.45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

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Tickets and staterooms for above lines on application to

Geo. F. Tilton, City Pass. Agent.

308 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard—7.55 a. m., 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 1.05, 5.00, 6.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.10, 8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.15, 1.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00, 10.00 p. m. Sundays 10.07 a. m., 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 p. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE.

Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.

Approved: J. J. REARD.

Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

BOX CANTON, NO. 4, I. C. I.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred Houser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Melton, Venerable Herald; George P. Knight, Sir Har-ald; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of R.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. P. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Council; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester D. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1902.

UNWISE LEADERSHIP.

The trades assembly of Schenectady New York, the governing body of the labor unions of that city, seems to be doing its best to discredit organized labor in that section. During the rioting a few weeks ago consequent on the strike on the Hocking Valley railway, when the national guard was ordered out to prevent further lawlessness, the trades assembly directed all union men in the guard to disobey the order, on pain of expulsion from their unions; and one man, a member of the painters' union, who turned out with his company, was expelled from his union by order of the trades assembly, and then his employers were forced to discharge him because he was a non-union man.

Henry V. Jackson, president of the trades assembly, declares that the assembly will force every union man out of the state militia, on the ground that the militia is antagonistic to the working man. As no state militia even has or ever can interfere with the working man except when he becomes a rioter, when he ceases to be a working man and becomes a criminal, the opponents of organized labor say that this movement in opposition to the national guard squarely aligns trade unionism on the side of lawlessness, free riot and mob rule, and makes a very close approach to anarchy.

On Tuesday the same authority—the trades assembly—initiated a boycott against the Schenectady street railway. This boycott was not in support of a strike, or to force the railway company to pay its employees more or give them better treatment. Its avowed object was to force the railway to force its employees into a union. The railway company said their 250 motormen and conductors received from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day, had made no complaints, and could join a union or not, just as they pleased; they should not discharge a man for joining a union, and certainly would not discharge him for not joining.

The trades assembly ordered all union men to cease patronizing the cars, on pain of expulsion from their unions is disobedient; also that wives and children of union men should not ride on them. All patrons of the cars were to be spotted; merchants who rode, or who refused on demand to discharge their clerks who rode, were to be boycotted, and if all this did not suffice to drive the unwilling railway employees into a union or throw them out of their jobs, a boycott would be ordered against electric light and power, both which are supplied by the railway company.

The boycott was a fizzle from the start. The public feeling, already much excited over the national guard incident and declaration, was very strong against it, and even the more conservative labor men said the trades assembly was "too fresh." President Jackson admitted that not half the trade unionists paid any attention to the boycott, but rode in the cars as usual, and so did the families of many of the unionists who did observe it. The railway company officials said the falling off in patronage throughout the city was not over five per cent. Several unions on Monday evening denounced the boycott.

and labor leaders on Tuesday said the trades assembly at a special meeting that evening would no doubt declare it off.

For organized labor to attain the full degree of power possible it is necessary for it to select conservative and sensible men, like John Mitchell, as its leaders, rather than hot-headed cranks like Eugene V. Debs; and also to recognize that the laboring man has rights per se, whether he is a member of a union or not.

AMERICANS AND THEIR CRITICS.

An intelligent visitor from abroad, who recently made an extended tour of the United States, said to an interviewer that the thing which impressed him most was the patriotism of the American people. Patriotism existed in all countries, he said, but not such patriotism as was found in America. It was to the love of country that he attributed the rapid growth of the nation and the marvelous success of the American arms.

The slippancy and carelessness, which have generally been considered the worst traits of the American character, this keen observer declared existed only on the surface. At bottom, according to his opinion, the American is the most earnest of men and although he is not likely to let trifles bother him, if he can help it, he is capable of the deepest feelings and one of the deepest of these is his patriotism.

"The American is a good friend," said the gentleman from abroad. "He is also a hard fighting but generous enemy. Insult him or his country and you make him the most pugnacious of individuals. Apologize for the insult, and he offers you his hand. I like Americans and I wish that my own people were more like them."

A word of praise carries more weight with the average American than a word of censure. Foreign censure troubles him very little and while he may not place too much confidence in foreign praise, he is usually ready to accept friendly overtures and men of the character quoted above are more likely to see him as he is than those who come to this country looking for things with which to find fault. Most of the latter class are given plenty of opportunities for fault finding and their opinions, when given, merely cause amusement in America.

THE COMING SESSION.

Not a great deal of business may be expected of the coming session of congress, but there is more than enough time for the dispatch of routine measures. Several of the supply bills will be pretty well advanced by the time congress meets, and there need be no delay about passing any of the number. If there is a desire therefore on the part of the republican leaders to take up some of the leading questions of the day, about which the public is looking to congress for action, no good reason exists why it should not be gratified.

Surely we may expect something in the way of line of reciprocity with Cuba. And why not also something in the line of reciprocity with other countries? The Kassar treaties now on the senate's table are worthy of definite attention. They were negoti-

MOTHER AND BABE

Sick mother—sick child! That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant

Scott's Emulsion is an ideal medicine for nursing mothers. It has a direct effect on the milk. Sometimes the mother is weak; her thin milk does not make the baby grow. Scott's Emulsion changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

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JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M.D.

In a Carefully Prepared Article recommends Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

In a recent issue of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially:

"After a careful investigation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver and bladder troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation with its attendant ills, we are free to confess that a more meritorious medicine has never come under the examination of the chemical and medical experts of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene. In fact, after the most searching tests and rigid inquiry into the record of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it becomes a duty to recommend its use in unequivocal terms to every reader of this journal whose complaint comes within the list of ailments which this remedy is advertised to cure. We have obtained such overwhelming proof of the efficacy of this specific—have so satisfactorily demonstrated its curative powers through personal experiments—that a care for the interests of our readers leads us to call attention to its great value."

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.
It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balm best for Colds, Coughs, Consumption. 50c, 50c, \$1.00.

ated under a decree of congress, and to inaugurate a general policy of reciprocity. If their terms are not favorable to American interests the fact should be clearly developed and the treaties rejected. That will open the way for the negotiation of new treaties. If the treaties are good for us, why, then, they should be ratified. As matters now stand we appear to be dawdling over some pretty important business.

The question of the isthmian canal should be disposed of. The attorney general gives his opinion in favor of the validity of the title of the Panama company, and this reduces the matter to the terms of a treaty with Colombia. No only what we want of that country, but must have if we are to put our syade in there, is well understood, and it is to be hoped that we may secure it promptly.

There is the question of tariff revision. We are told that it is far too difficult and important to be taken up during the last days of this congress. It must go over to the next congress. By the time that body meets public sentiment, it is asserted, will have indicated the direction to be taken, and then we can go ahead with confidence. This sounds well, but it comes principally from those who are opposed to any action at all on the tariff, and hence it might be advisable for the friends of tariff revision to at least introduce the subject at the coming session, and see what a brief discussion will lead to.

Then comes the trust question, which is a prolific source of talk. But we have had talk enough about trusts, and if congress is not ready with action of some kind further talk will do no good.

The president's message ought to be suggestive of what congress should do, and the sky will probably clear a little after that has been delivered. —Washington Star.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

"Twenty years ago I lived on a ranch in Wyoming and led the life of the cow man who flourished in the West during the palmy days of the cattle business," says R. L. Farnham of New York. "I knew Cheyenne and Laramie when they were frontier towns of the wildest type, and I would travel a long distance to see a repetition of the celebration that was held in Laramie early in the eighties. Cow-punchers took charge of the town. The stores were all general stores, and lines of clothing dummies stood in front of them. A cow-puncher took a fancy to one of the dummies and roped it. He rode along the sidewalk dragging the display rack. The merchant protested, but a few bullets were landed about his feet and he fled. In five minutes every clothing dummy in Laramie was bouncing along the main street, tied to the horn of a cow-puncher's saddle, and all the stores were closed. It was some time after that before the sidewalks in Laramie were decorated again with clothing dummies." Readers of Owen Wister's novel, "The Virginian," will understand what it meant when the cowboys came to town in the old cattle days in Wyoming.

TREE GUARDS.

Neat little tree guards made of quarter inch steel wire, have been placed around the elm and maple trees recently set out by the City Improvement society.



COMING FRIDAY NIGHT.

The dramatization of Mary E. Wilkins' famous story, Jerome, a Poor Man, which has been made by Carroll Fleming, will be seen at Music hall next Friday night. The title role will be assumed by Walter E. Perkins, that quaint comedian who has already created several greatly popular characterizations in the theatrical productions of the last decade. Mr. Perkins is probably the only artist on the American stage who is naturally qualified for the character of "Jerome." At least he is the only one Miss Wilkins has been willing to have originate the character in a stage



WALTER E. PERKINS.
"Jerome, a Poor Man."

performance. The company supporting Mr. Perkins has been selected with great care, and the production, which is complete in every detail, is a most elaborate one; the scene showing the freshest and wreck of the mill, in the third act, being one of the mechanical stage sensations of recent years.

THE HEART OF CHICAGO.

From the Kennebec Journal: Saturday afternoon and evening The Heart of Chicago was presented at the opera house. The audience was small at both performances, far below the attendance that such a piece would warrant.

Ed. J. Dallan as McFadden, the alderman, and Minnie Dixon Parker as Miss Alton were especially strong and were well supported by the other members of the company.

Among the scenic effects were a representation of the down town district of Chicago during the great fire and a railroad scene, which were better than the ordinary.

UNDER SOUTHERN SKIES.

The Albany (N. Y.) Express had the following to say regarding Under Southern Skies, which will appear here soon:

"At the Empire theater last night Under Southern Skies was presented by an excellent company to a large house. The audience present was well pleased with the work of the various stars, particularly that of Miss Minnie Victorson, who as Lelia Crofton was the recipient of special commendation. The Imperial quartet, composed of Messrs. Pulley and Richmond and Misses Pulley and Johnson, was heard with much appreciation in Martha A. and Luke Pulley's successes, 'When Aunt Dinah's Pleasances Harmonized,' and 'Ding a Ling.'

"The performance is in four acts and is well staged. The scenery is excellent and the plot is laid in Southern Louisiana in 1875. The cast of the company is first-class, and their famous lines are interpreted in a manner that shows careful training and experience. Edgar Forest as Major Edward Crofton carried off the honors of the male end of the production. The other members of the company were good and added to the merits of the production."

WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN

Portsmouth lodge of Elks brought Morris and Hall's musical comedy, When Reuben Comes to Town, to Music hall on Tuesday evening, for their annual benefit, and packed every row of chairs, upstairs and down, filled all

the boxes and left so little standing room that those without seats had to watch out lest they step on their own feet. This general pouring of the city's playgoers was a handsome tribute to the popularity of the Elks.

When Reuben Comes to Town has music in variety, costumes bright and new, a score of chorus girls—and Mayme Gehrue. To this fair featured, laughing eyed girl of nimble feet does Tuesday night's audience owe a large debt of gratitude. Although suffering with a very severe cold and much preferring to be in bed, she bravely toed the scratch and her work went a long way toward making the people overlook any shortcomings which they may have noticed in the production.

The original "Reuben," the creator of the part, was not in evidence, having left the company in Portland. Adlyn Hall, as Mrs. Chillington Breeze, is kept pretty busy through the three acts and she never forgot to be lively. Budd Ross did not fail to utilize the few opportunities that he has in the role of Toby Crunch.

Frederick Conger, always "fine and dandy" in appearance, was the best looking man on the stage. William Marrow drew a recall with a laughing song.

Of the musical selections, "My Little Chocolate Cream," with solo by Miss Gehrue and "At the Ball Tonight" were the most tuneful.

But after all, the most pleasant recollection of this comedy, as put on Tuesday night, is Mayme Gehrue sprightly and shapely, who never was known to shirk.

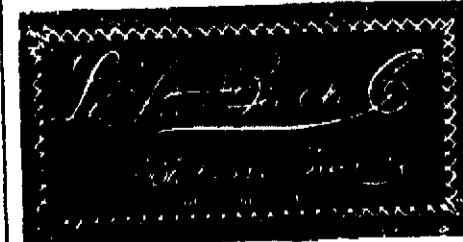
The Elks turned a pretty penny out of the venture, and everybody is glad of it.

A MUSICAL TRIUMPH.

When Johnny Comes Marching Home, produced for the first time in New England at the Boston theatre last Monday evening, more than fulfills the most sanguine expectations of the public and the most rosy predictions and calculations of its authors and producers. It scored at its premier performance, and has continued to score at every performance since then, the greatest triumph in the history of comic opera in this country. Hearing it once, the average individual will carry with him a distinct remembrance of it for three reasons: First, for the super-excellence of the music and orchestration; secondly, for the exceptionally fine voices in the solo parts and ensembles, and thirdly, for the quaintness and beauty of the costumes and the richness and sumptuousness of the scenery. Much had been expected of this opera in Boston, for its reputation had preceded it; but that it far surpasses any preconceived notion of its excellence is bound to be admitted by even its severest critics. No such construction in point of scenic magnificence, unconventionality of costume, novelty of theme, delicacy of treatment, and size, as well as merit, of scenic organization, has ever been seen in New England, if, indeed, anywhere else in the United States. Fully four hundred people form its great pictures, its ensembles and tableaux. A chorus of 150 or more chant its marvelous, soul-stirring melodies, and a remarkably well chosen coterie of principals sing the solo roles. The musical critic finds it difficult, no doubt, to classify When Johnny Comes Marching Home. At first sight, it appears to him as a maze of grand opera, comic opera and melodramatic spectacle, but he immediately decides that no spectacle was ever accompanied by such music. It approaches, most of all, both comic opera and grand opera, but is in reality just what F. C. Whitney, the producer, and Messrs. Strange and Edwards, the authors, call it—"a grand spectacular military opera."

ELKS ENTERTAINED.

The Elks entertained the male members of the visiting theatrical company in their lodge room, after the performance in Music hall on Tuesday evening. The guests were given a royal good time and had many pleasant things to say of the hospitality of the Elks.



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Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. City, country or seashore. C. S. AMIDON & SON, 15 Milk St., Boston.

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Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

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Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

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Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 306.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainerd Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Couhig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

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Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

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IT WILL COME BACK.
Some Portsmouth Residents Have
Learned to Keep It Away.

Your back may not ache very long.
But the ache will return shortly.
Comes oftener—stays longer
Unless the kidneys are relieved.
Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney
ills.
Portsmouth people endorse them.
Mr. L. T. Wilson, sailmaker on Mar-
ket street, says: "I contracted a very
bad cold which affected me in the loins
and in the upper part of the chest
causing distressing lameness, some
urinary difficulty and I was quite stiff-
ened up. As I had read considerable
about Doan's Kidney Pills I went to
Philbrick's pharmacy and got a box.
They went to the spot at once, and I
did not use but part of the box before
I was quite over my trouble. I gave
the balance of my box to a friend and
there was plenty to cure him, although
neither of us are very lightweights. I
am prepared from my personal experi-
ence and their effect on others to high-
ly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.
You can refer to me."

For sale by all dealers; price 50
cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.
Y., sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The
prices are low—so is the quality of the
goods. We say low prices and we
back up the statement with a good
strong reason. We can make the best
clothing—make it as well as it can be
made—at low prices, because our ex-
penses are light and we have many
patrons. There is no use throwing
money away. There is no use paying
any more for perfection than you
have to. We will be glad to see you at
any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
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RANGES

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PARLOR STOVES
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Everything to be found in a
first-class Kitchen Furnish-
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(both grades), Enamelled
Ware (both grades), Nickel
Ware, Wooden Ware, Cut-
lery, Lamps, Oil Heaters,
Carpet Sweepers, Washing
Machines, Wringers, Cake
Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be
found on the 5c and
10c counters.

Please consider that in this line
will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

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NIGHT CALLS at side en-
trance, No. 2 Hanover street,
or at residence, cor. New
Vaughan street and Laynes
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Telephone 59-2.

EXETER HAPPENINGS.

**Knights Templars Pay A Visit
To Portsmouth Brothers.**

**Death Of An Aged And Highly Esteemed
Lady.**

**Budget Of Other Timely Topics From
Our Special Correspondent.**

Exeter, N. H., Nov. 18.

A party of Exeter Knights Tem-
plars went to Portsmouth last even-
ing to attend the regular meeting in
that city. One Exeter candidate was
initiated. The party was made up as
follows: Edwin S. Thynge, Oliver A.
Fleming, Dr. Charles H. Gerrish, Dr.
J. E. S. Pray, Leonard D. Hunt, Reg-
inald C. Stevenson, John H. Fellows,
William H. Fellows, James H. Bart-
lett, Joseph H. Knight and Charles
H. Knight. The party left Portsmouth
at 11:30 and arrived here just at mid-
night. This was a very quick trip, it
being done half an hour quicker than
the regular scheduled time.

Mrs. Abigail R. Merrill, widow of
Phineas Merrill, died at her resi-
dence on Court street this morning
at 5:30, after a long and lingering
illness. Mrs. Merrill was born in
Stratham in 1811, the daughter of
Nicholas and Anna (Fairfield) Merrill.
She is survived by three sons, Pay-
son Merrill, a lawyer in New York;
Charles Merrill and Eben Merrill, pub-
lishers in New York. She leaves one
daughter, Miss Elizabeth Merrill of
Exeter.

On Monday, Nov. 24, there will be
a sale of point lace and embroidery
leather work, colonial rugs, bead
work, reed baskets, cushioned cov-
ers, also material for leather and bas-
ket work at 34 Pine street. The pub-
lic is invited to see the work any
time this week.

The news was received in Exeter
today of the death of James Christie
at St. Stephens, N. B. He was eighty-
four years of age. Two daughters in
Exeter, Mrs. William P. Flanagan and
Mrs. Hamilton N. Welsh survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Kingsbury,
of Braintree, Mass., are visiting Mrs.
Kingsbury's parents, Mr. and Mrs.
David Smith on Main street.

The Exeter Machine works has the
contract for changing the heating ap-
paratus at the Hampton power sta-
tion.

County Commissioner Joseph R.
Rowe of Broomfield and Ceylon Spin-
ney of Portsmouth held a regular
meeting here today.

Rev. H. E. Wilson, grand chief tem-
plar of New Hampshire made his regu-
lar official visit to John J. Bell lodge,
I. O. G. T. last evening.

The Good Templars' bowling team
will meet a team from the Clerks' as-
sociation on Wednesday evening on
the Smith alleys.

The condition of Mrs. John J. Bell,
who is very low, is no better tonight.
Neither the attending physicians or
the Boston specialist give the family
any hope.

The Grammar school-Dunbar hall
football game will be played tomor-
row afternoon at 3:30.

The Good Templars will conduct
the services at the West end hall the
last Sunday of this month.

NEWSPAPER OF THE FUTURE.

Various Predictions as to Changes
That May Be Made.

In contrast with M. Jules Verne's
forecast is that of Mr. Victor Murdock
as recently unfolded to the Kansas
Editorial association. The French au-
thor builds his prediction on the skill
with which newspaper writers are
learning to color events. Mr. Murdock
tells us that in the city daily of the
future "all reports will be absolutely
colorless." "Within forty years," he
says, "the daily newspaper of the
large city will be as impersonal as a
Santa Fe passenger train. It will is-
sue a series of editions, each devoted
to one kind of news only—for in-
stance, at 5 a. m. to the markets; at
5:30, to transportation and tariff in-
formation; at 6, to worldwide weather
conditions; at 6:30 to real estate, and
so on. A concession will be made to
the ordinary man by the publication
at 10 o'clock of a general news edi-
tion. In each large city there will be
only one of these papers and a sin-
gle corporation will control the pa-
pers in all the cities. Political in-
formation will be given mainly in the
form of authentic interviews with
public men, but the publication as a

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



More clothes are rubbed out than worn out.

GOLD DUST

will spare your back and save your clothes.
Better and far more economical than soap and
other Washing Powders.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

whole will have no political complex-
ion."

Now, it is to be expected that a re-
action against yellow journalism will
come, and that before long. But there
are two things that the newspaper
reader will always continue to expect
—he will want the news of the day to
be presented in an attractive fashion,
however briefly; he will not be con-
tent with a bare catalogue, and, while
he will approve the exclusion of bias
from the reports of facts affecting pol-
itical questions, he will demand edito-
rial assistance in making up his
mind as to the interpretation to be
placed upon them. In this demand,
which comes practically from every
citizen, however, independent in his
judgments he may suppose himself to
be, the journalist who has a capacity
for leadership will find his opportu-
nity. The requirement of competence
and character will become more and
more insistent, but there will never
be a time when the authority of a
writer of knowledge and power will
not make itself felt.—New York
Times.

MONUMENTAL INJUSTICE.

To Send Your Cash A way and Ask
Favors of Home Paper.

People sometimes decline to sub-
scribe for their home paper for the
reason that they already take several
papers published in New York and
elsewhere.

Yet those same people often ask
and receive favors from the local
paper, while none is received or ex-
pected from the far-off journal.

When they wish to express grati-
tude for kindly assistance during sick-
ness or misfortune, the local paper is
asked to publish a card of thanks.

When they wish to have a supper
or reception of any kind, the local
paper is asked to give it a free notice.

When a public meeting is to be held
for any purpose, they want the local
paper to give it due publicity.

When they want their town boomed
so as to increase the value of their
property, they call on the local pa-
per.

When they want a new railroad or
a factory built, they expect the local
paper to work for it with all its might.

When a death occurs in the home,
they expect the local paper to report it
in tender, sympathetic strain and to
extol the virtues of the deceased.

When a birth or wedding occurs in
the family, they expect the local pa-
per to give a glowing description of
the event.

When they are trying to build up
churches or schools, the local paper is
asked to give them good, strong
puffs.

If there is a battle for right in the
county or precinct, the editor is ex-
pected to bear the brunt of it.

Thus people are constantly receiv-
ing favors from the local paper, but
many fail to show their appreciation
by subscribing for it.

Yet they cheerfully pay their sub-
scriptions annually in advance for the
New York Bazar or the Philadelphia
Barnstormer, which never did any-
thing for them or their community.

This practice of bestowing one's
patronage upon the far-off journal
while receiving all newspaper favors
from the home publication is a monu-
mental injustice of which no decent
person should be guilty.

Reader don't come in to our office
and ask us to publish in your interest
a personal puff or a long winded obitu-
ary claiming that you are too poor to
take this paper and asking for a dozen
free copies while your pockets are

stuffed full of story papers and maga-
zines, paid for in advance.—Carroll-
ton (Tex.) News.

THEY SWAY LIKE HAMMOCKS.

"There is a fact concerning the big
sky-scrapers that most people have
never encountered," said a prominent
New York architect.

"To learn this lesson one must live
in a high building for a time—and
wait. When a strongly tempered
northeast wind is abroad he will have
become acquainted with a feature of
the sky-scraper of which he would
previously have had no idea.

"I speak of the swaying, more no-
ticeable at the top stories, and alarm-
ingly so at the top itself. This is no
slight and scarcely perceptible move-
ment. I know a twenty-six story
building, which under a heavy wind
sways one and one-half feet and is
accounted as not unusual by dwellers
in these steel-framed edifices.

"If the structure could not sway it
the whole not particularly unpleasant,
and high dwellers have told me that
they soon become accustomed to it.
The swaying implies no fault in the
construction of the building, but is
simply a condition which it is impos-
sible to eliminate. Allowance is made
for it in the construction of the frame,
which, in the modern tall building is
now universally of steel.

"If the structure could not sway it
would fall: it is a necessity. Almost
any observatory or lighthouse may be
felt to sway under like conditions, but
it is nothing in comparison to the mo-
tion felt by the workers in the upper
stories of a 20th century sky-scraper.
The motion has been known to make
sensitive female employees ill, oblig-
ing them in a few cases, to resign
their positions for ones nearer terra-
firma, where the winds that blow
pass by unheeded."

AROUND NEW YORK BY SMELL.

"If you were to set me down in New
York blindfolded I could give a pretty
close guess as to my whereabouts by
the smell of that particular locality,"
said a salesman. "If my nose seemed
stuffed with hides and tallow I should
know that I was in the immediate
vicinity of Gold, Cliff or Frankfort
street. A pronounced odor of spices
would indicate Fulton street, in the
neighborhood of the East river; but if
tea and coffee predominated the
chances would be strongly in favor
of Front, Pear or Water streets. A
saccharine quality in the air would
suggest the sugar and molasses neigh-
borhood of William, Wall or Front
streets. Perfumes would place me
at once on Leonard or Chambers, or
possibly Grand street, while a strong
odor of soap would let me know that
Pearl or Murray street, or, perhaps,
Greenwich or Hudson, was not far off.
If the atmosphere was fairly reeking
with the scent of drugs I could figure
out that I had wound up somewhere
near Fulton, William or Cliff street.
Tobacco would give me a wide range,
but I should probably be near Pearl,
Pine or Broad street. The smell of
hops would be a sure indication of
Whitehall street. West and South
streets have their distinctive odors
of shipping and seamen's supplies."

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been
used for children teething. It soothes the child,
softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind
colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea,
twelve to fifteen cents a bottle.

Cures croup, sore throat, pulmonary
troubles.—Monarch over pain of every
sort. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil

BOYCOTT FAILED.

**War On Schenectady Railway
Not Successful.**

**Union Men Refused To Support
The Trades Assembly.**

**The Action Was Generally Considered
Hasty And Ill-Advised.**

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The
failure of the boycott imposed by
the Schenectady Trades assembly on
the Schenectady Railway company's
lines is conceded today by labor lead-
ers, and there is reason to believe
that at the special meeting of the
Trades assembly, called for this even-
ing, the inhibition will be removed.
There is an overwhelming public sen-
timent against the action of the
Trades assembly in ordering the boy-
cott.

Henry V. Jackson, president of the
Trades assembly, who is generally
credited with the responsibility for
the action of that body, declares in
an interview that the boycott doubt-
less ill-end disastrously, "as the time
is not ripe for such a step." Further-
more, he is quoted as saying that the
boycott was observed by but forty
per cent. of the trades unionists.
This figure is different from that in-
dicated by Secretary Carr of the rail-
way company, who declares that the
falling off in traffic throughout the
city was but five per cent.

It is stated that the masons' union,
at their meeting last evening, de-
nounced the boycott as not based
on sound union principles, and that
other unions will follow their exam-
ple. It is said by some of the labor
men who are opposed to the boycott
that the step will only have the in-
dorsement of the unions to which the
officers of the Trades assembly be-
long. The painters, lathers, and the
machine painters' unions will meet
this evening, and it is said they will
pass resolutions condemning the boy-
cott.

This morning the cars were well
patronized and unionists were in-
clined to laugh at the boycott. Noth-
ing was to be seen of the committees
who were to take the names of the
union men riding on the cars.

One of the things that was expect-
ed to help the boycott was the sym-
pathy of the families of the members
of trades unions. However, in many
instances, women refused to stay off
the cars when their husbands, belong-
ing to the boycott, asked them to do so.

The Trades assembly, at its meet-
ing this evening, is expected to call
off the boycott officially.

The Potter case seems to be a lead-
ing factor in the failure of the boy-
cott to be effective, as it is con-
demned not only by the general pub-
lic, but by the more conservative
trades unionists, who state openly
that the leaders have gone too far,
and they have thus been aroused to
oppose the boycott as well.

The Potter trouble is due to the
expulsion of William Potter by the
Painters' union of this city because
he was a member of the National
guard. The attorney general has
asked Gov. Odell to request Maj. Gen.
Roe to make a report of the matter
giving the full particulars as they
had been reported by Potter to the
captain of his company. The case,
Gov. Odell was informed, would estab-
lish an important precedent.

The rumor that the members of the
union would be held on a charge of
treason is characterized as absurd.
It is said, however, that the govern-
or and his legal advisers are looking
into the question of conspiracy.

Football talk will soon cease.

**Allen's
Lung Balm**

The best Cough Medicine.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY
should be rigorously insisted
upon when buying medicine,
for upon that depends one's
life. ALLEN'S LUNG BAL-
SAM contains NO OPIUM in
any form and is safe, sure,
and prompt in cases of CROUP,
COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS.
Try it now, and be convinced.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny CAPSULES are superior
to Blaud's of Capsules,
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the same diseases with-
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Sold by all druggists.

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pared by the addition of
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every description of cooking where
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TRoublesome Sect.

WHY CANADA WOULD LIKE TO BE
RID OF DOUKHOBORS.

Why they are good and why they are bad. From Russia to Canada. Cause of their present career and present condition.

It was with much enthusiasm that the Canadian government three years ago welcomed the 8,000 Doukhobors who had been practically expelled from Russia. The people were known as a harmless, industrious class of religious enthusiasts who had been relentlessly persecuted by the czar because of their refusal to enter the Russian army and to recognize the established Russian church. The Dominion government received them with open arms and set aside for their use a large tract of fertile land in Assiniboia, some 200 miles north of Winnipeg.

But now the Canadians wish the Doukhobors were somewhere else. They wish the sect had settled in the United States, in Mexico, in Patagonia—anywhere out of the Dominion. Yet the Doukhobors are just as harmless as before. They are, however, industrious no longer. Always deeply religious, they have abandoned work altogether and are now devoting themselves entirely to the mad business of religious fanaticism. Stirred by a suddenly developed mania, almost the entire colony have left their settlements and set out on what they incoherently assert to be a "search for Jesus."

It is most surprising what perplexities this unexpected move of the Doukhobors has brought to the Dominion authorities. If one man starts out to tramp along the highway, praying in the fence corners and refusing to work, he may be looked up. A dozen men might be treated in the same way or even a hundred, but when 5,000 to 8,000 individuals leave their homes and go wandering about on a vague and fanatical errand the problem becomes complex.

The Doukhobors came from the Russian Caucasus, to which they were exiled by the Russian government early in the present century.

For years all the horrors known to Russian officialdom, from the knout to Siberian banishment, were applied to crush out the religious beliefs of the Doukhobors, or Spirit Wrestlers, and to make them enter the czar's army.

Commiseration was excited both at home and abroad. Count Tolstol and



Other philanthropists espoused the cause of the martyred sect. The Doukhobors themselves petitioned the emperor, mother of the czar, for either military exemption or permission to leave Russia. Granted leave to emigrate, they looked to coddling in Great Britain and the United States for means to be transported. Thanks to the generosity of the Society of Friends in both countries and to the efforts of Count Tolstol, funds were supplied.

When 8,000 of them had been settled in Assiniboia, when they had begun to gather herds and till the land and make themselves comfortable, it was thought that the troubles of the Doukhobors were at an end. Months ago, however, it was noted that the colonists were becoming restless. The fervor of their religious meetings increased and their interest in crops diminished. Then, from some part of Russia, probably from Siberia, came an eloquent fanatic with a "special revelation." He appeared barefoot, unkempt of hair and in a coarse garb. He was wild eyed and strong of voice. He instituted a series of weird ceremonies in which he harangued the credulous Doukhobors. He told them it was not enough for them to live the life of non-resistance. He warned them that because of human sin the whole creation groined and that the dumb animals were especially ill used. He urged them not only to abstain from eating meat, but to abjure all animal products and labor.

The Doukhobors heard and believed. They turned loose their horses and sheep and cattle. They harnessed themselves to the plows and to the wagons. They cast aside furs and woolen clothing because animals had died or been robbed to produce it. And finally, leaving their homes, they set out to find the Christ.

Now, the fall is not the proper time of year for pedestrianism in the north-west provinces, even under the most favorable circumstances; especially is it not the season to roam about in cotton clothing and without shoes. The Doukhobors have been suffering, perishing along every mile of their pilgrimage; hence the frantic efforts of the Dominion government to drive them back to their settlements. But what can you do with thousands of people who are not only willing but apparently eager to suffer and die? If you know, please tell the Canadian authorities.

POULTRY HOUSES.

If You Know How, You Can Make
Good Ones at Reasonable Cost.

As this is the time of the year to be considering plans for a good poultry house, one that is durable, comfortable and economical, a word along this line, we think, will not be out of order. We have in mind a poultry house we saw last winter. The poultry house in question was between the railroad and dwelling house. We could very clearly see the dwelling house through the poultry house by reason of the cracks and openings in the poultry house being so prominent. We venture to say before spring the owner was writing to some poultry journal and inquiring of some neighbor that he knew was reading a poultry paper and had been successful with poultry in the past as to what was the cause of his hens not laying, giving a description of diseases that were attacking them.

At another place we saw a poultry house that was good enough for a dwelling. There was enough extra and unnecessary expense on it to have built another good, comfortable house. Some breeders seem to have the idea that they must have a two or three hundred dollar house if they have been successful at some of the shows in securing a first prize and placing a value on some of their birds from \$25 to \$100. A twenty-five dollar house will protect a one hundred dollar bird just as comfortably as a two hundred dollar house.

On the other hand, some have the idea that any old thing will do for chickens and never prepare for them; consequently they never receive anything in return. It would be very difficult to give a definite plan for a poultry house that would suit all poultrymen and circumstances, as advantages and disadvantages of locations would necessarily call for a variation of plans. But the houses most generally used among the average class of poultrymen is the single and double colony plan. We have the double colony and single colony, and to say which is best is utterly impossible, as both are good.

For the double colony house we make them 10 by 30 feet, with a fourteen foot scratching shed in the center, which gives us a 10 by 11 foot house on each end. Roost poles are placed in the east end, and nests, grit and charcoal boxes are placed in the west end. We say east and west end because we always have our houses facing the south. The studding in rear of building is eight feet, and the front studding is twelve feet. This house can be built for \$20, all finished up in good shape.

The single colony plan is just the same, only cutting off laying room on west end. The single colony we use principally for young stock in the fall. Those houses will be found the cheapest of any houses built and are durable. Fifty hens can be wintered in them with satisfactory results. We never place more than fifty hens in them unless it is for a short time; then we sometimes place 100 hens or more in them, but for winter quarters fifty hens are enough. The roost poles in these houses are placed about thirty inches above the floor.—J. C. Clipp in Poultry Keeper.

Poultry "Stepmothers."

We used to think that we could raise young turkeys better when we hatched them under good old motherly hens than when we put them under the hen turkey. Now the Maine Farmer comes out with the opinion of a poultry expert who says better and larger chickens can be raised by letting the turkey hatch them out and care for them. Perhaps both were right, for we think the old turkey often gives the young ones too much trouble, and perhaps the hen does not give the chickens enough when they are forced to get their living on an open range. Domestication and breeding have reduced the propensity if not the ability of the hen for travel and catching insects, especially if she and her parents were reared in limited yards, while the turkey is many generations nearer the wild conditions and flies to roams over many acres or, in fact, will not endure confinement at all for a short time while fattening, and then not in close quarters. If this may be that chickens with the turkey would range further and forage more than with the hen, thus growing more rapidly. But we still adhere to our old position, that we can grow chickens better and faster in yards that are kept under proper sanitary conditions than they will grow if allowed to run at large with either their mother or the turkey hen.—American Cultivator.

Maintaining Quality.

A pullet that molts out well as a hen—that is, showing as good quality in color of plumage as when she was a pullet—is more valuable as a breeder than if she shows a falling off in quality, and if in her second year as a hen her good quality is retained her value is even greater as a breeder than the year before, as she has shown a power of retaining quality that is a very desirable element to establish in any strain. The same is true of a male bird. Too many birds fall off in quality in their second year, showing a lack of "retaining quality," and are not as desirable as breeders as birds that retain their quality to a good old age. It is true that birds showing this trait do not always prove good breeders, but the tendency is in the right direction and should be cultivated to as great an extent as possible.—Poultry Herald.

The Winter Layer.

The good summer layer is the good winter layer when the conditions can be controlled. A good, warm house, with plenty of grain and an abundant supply of green feed, with a small quantity of meat and bone and plenty of grit and shell, will produce eggs if the hens can be made to exercise enough to keep in good health and with good appetites.

THE MACLANES OF BUTTE.

How Dorothy, Sister of Mary, Caused
a Mild Sensation.

Society in Butte, Mont., is slowly recovering from the second severe jolt that it has received at the hands of the now famous MacLane family.

Scarcely had the commotion raised by Mary MacLane's book subsided when there came the announcement



MRS. DOROTHY MACLANE THAYER.

that Miss Dorothy MacLane, whose only claim to fame heretofore was her sister's, had eloped with a newspaper man and been married.

Mr. Louis Thayer, the happy man, recently went to Butte from Cincinnati to become city editor of a Butte newspaper.

The girl's mother went into hysterics and then recovered and forgave the couple. What Mary, scorned of love, said and did on hearing the news has not been recorded.

LIKES AMERICAN WAYS.

Mrs. Hall Caine Especially Admires
the Way We Bring Up Girls.

Mrs. Hall Caine, wife of the distinguished author and dramatist, who is now in this country, expresses herself as warmly favoring the American method of bringing up children.

Mrs. Caine is very pretty. She is a little woman, with brown hair and pink cheeks, looking not at all like the



MRS. HALL CAINE.

mother of the fine eighteen-year-old lad who is her eldest son and is now with her. Ralph's name is.

Mrs. Caine usually dresses all in white in the house and on the street. Her manner is simple and most attractive.

"I've often heard English people say of American girls," said Mrs. Caine recently, "that the greatest mistake in their bringing up is that they are too soon let out of the nursery. I don't think that comment is justified."

"I believe that freedom is the best possible thing in a family where breeding and culture are in the very air she breathes."

MISS OGE'S ROMANCE.

Beautiful San Francisco Society
Belie Who Is Soon to Wed.

Miss Marie Oge, whose engagement to Truxton Heale was recently announced, is one of the most popular members of the younger set in San Francisco society.

The family of Miss Oge is closely connected with some of the most dis-



MRS. MARIE OGE.

tinguished statesmen and orators of this country. Her mother is a cousin of Salmon P. Chase at one time chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, and is a granddaughter of Bishop Chase, a divine celebrated for his eloquence and authority.

ALFALFA ROOTS.

Wonderful Growth and Ability to
Seek Water Deep in the Ground.

That alfalfa is a deep rooting plant is well known. An Onondaga county (N. Y.) correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer says: Hamlet Worker, one of the leading dairy farmers of this county, brought me the most perfectly exhumed root I ever saw. The upper portion had been destroyed by a caving of the soil. The missing portion was carefully estimated at 2 1/2 feet long. The preserved portion measures 13 feet 10 inches. This plant was from a field sown in April, 1901. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand on a high knoll. At a depth of thirty inches is a layer of very hard conglomerate or cemented gravel. Below that is coarse, sharp sand. The discovery of this sand led to the opening of a bed and the destruction of the hill. Gradually the excavation had undermined the meadow, and the thick, fibrous roots of the alfalfa plants have formed very pretty draperies for the cave. Mr. Worker at considerable trouble undertook to save the system of a finely developed plant and succeeded perfectly.

Tracing the Long Taproot. After clearing the sand from the great mass of fibrous roots at the lowest extremity, he followed the taproot straight up to the stratum of conglomerate, which had to be broken up with a sledge hammer. Through this adamant crust the root had managed to penetrate in a zigzag course for six inches until the sand was reached. Except for the crinkling of the root in this part it is not otherwise deformed by this rocky soil. Having once found its way through, it continued to expand and make room for itself. The diameter is quite uniform from the surface of the ground to a point about eleven feet in the earth and is the size of an ordinary lead pencil. At that point the bushing habit begins, and the remaining five feet is most accurately described as a long and heavy horse tail. Of course the feeding roots must at one time have been developed near the surface, and there is evidence all along this taproot of the former existence of rootlets which have been absorbed or sloughed off.

PIG PORK.

Husky Little Weanlings Hastened
Along For Quick Sale.

The day of the four-year-old steer is past. No up to date stockman thinks in these days of rapid growth of feeding a steer after he has passed his third month. In the same way the big hog of 300 to 500 pounds weight has also disappeared. A young animal makes its most rapid growth during the first days of its existence. The rate of growth decreases gradually with age. The secret of success in swine raising, then, is to sell the animal as soon as it ceases to convert food into flesh with profit. This means, of course, a quick maturing type, and the result is "pig pork." The pig has been forced by a sort of hothouse process to make at 200 pounds a close imitation of a fully matured hog, just as baby beef has by special development and selection been made to take the place of the ripened steer. Keep no pigs during the winter months except for breeding purposes. Sows should farrow in March or April, and with their litters well protected against inclement weather they will get a good start, so that the husky little weanlings will go on summer pastures in fine order.

Want Sends a Little Pig to Market.

Good pastures should be the place of resistance of young porkers' diet, with middlings and skim milk on the side, garnished with charcoal, and don't forget that a pig takes water like a duck. A most successful pig feeder in St. Louis county has a clean pond where pigs may swim and cool themselves, but they are always clean. Finish off Mr. Porker with a little corn and put the money he brings in your Christmas stocking. Then you will know what Mother Goose meant when she handed down the classic line, "This little pig went to market." Most farmers will want to raise two litters a year, but if cost of production is carefully followed up the spring farrows will undoubtedly pay best if they are kept growing.—Rural World.

Budded Peach Trees.

Little peach trees that were budded this year and are now in good condition may be taken up about November and safely kept over winter in a cool, damp cellar, but their roots must not be allowed to get dry or they will be damaged. They should have their roots covered with earth the same as if they were heeled in out of doors, and this must be renewed from time to time, unless the cellar is very damp, which is not likely to be the case. They can be set in nursery rows next year or into the orchard next spring.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Agricultural Notes.

Maine Is forming a sweet corn growers' union for the purpose of securing better prices from the packers.

Hot weather and rank growth are said to be the cause of cracking in turkeys.

The New York experiment station has received from the Washington agricultural department its quota of Chinese ladybugs for experimental purposes in combating San Jose scale.

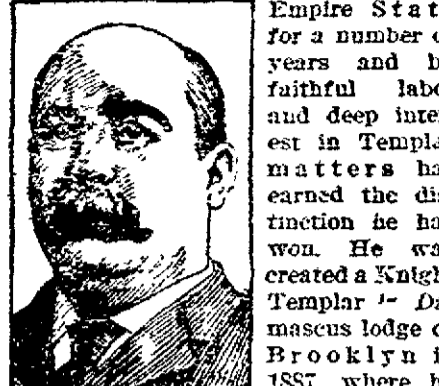
Don't forget that winter supply of road dust for the hens.

Long Island (N. Y.) market gardeners are growing fennel, an aromatic plant. The tops are excellent for seasoning soups, and the lower part of the stalk is eaten raw, like celery.

Apple pomace is a good feed for cows, according to very conservative authorities.

MASONIC

William J. Maxwell of Brooklyn, who was recently elected grand commander of the grand commandery of New York, has been prominent in Masonry in the Empire State for a number of years and by faithful labor and deep interest in Templar matters has earned the distinction he has won. He was created a Knight Templar in Damascus lodge of Brooklyn in 1887, where he served as eminent commander.



In 1893 his distinguished career in the grand commandery began when he was elected grand warden, and since then he has been promoted each year. Mr. Maxwell was born in New York city in 1833.

The five largest commanderies of Knights Templars in New York state are Monroe of Rochester, with a total roll of 663; Clinton of Brooklyn, 603; Malta of Binghamton, 573; Apollo of Troy, 560, and Washington of Saratoga, 558.

Only one Masonic lodge in the territories of the late South African Republic continued at work through the war. This was the Rising Star lodge, No. 1022, holding warrant from England. The provost marshal of Orange River Colony issued permanent night passes to brethren while attending Masonic meetings.

Grand Master Monilton of Illinois gets after delinquent lodges in a manner which usually brings them to time, says the Illinois Freeman. If writing fails to bring in reports, he sends the district deputy grand master out with instructions to get them.

There are over 200 inmates of the New York Masonic home, including sixty-five children. The average age of the adults is over seventy years.

The grand lodge of Iowa has purchased additional property adjoining the grounds of the library, which gives it a frontage of 120 feet and a depth of 140 feet. The addition cost \$15,000.

A resident of Pennsylvania is at liberty to apply to any lodge he pleases, says the Keystone. There is, however, this condition, that if he comes from Philadelphia he must pay the same minimum fee (\$75) as he would have to pay in Philadelphia.

The Bible upon which George Washington took the oath of office on being installed as president of the United States is among the priceless possessions of St. John's lodge of New York. This volume is always used by the lodge in the third degree.

Faith in God, hope in immortality and charity for all mankind—this is the Mason's creed.—Masonic Herald.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Some Pointers by the Supreme Regent—Council Notes.

Help your orator. Never forget to shake hands all around. Have something pleasant to say to your brother. Talk to the delinquents. Choose live officers, especially a regent with snap, vim, vigor and enthusiasm, and an orator who will not spend his time in apologizing for his own failures to do his duty. Carry application blanks in your pockets. Keep the order ever in mind. Try to have your members get acquainted and keep acquainted with one another. Remember that fraternity is as valuable to you in life as money to your family after death.—Supreme Regent Langfitt.

For cheapness, reliability and sound business principles the Royal Arcanum is unexcelled.

Most of the jurisdictions reported good gains for September.

The order is worthy of the best efforts of its members.

Several Massachusetts councils are preparing for large class initiations this fall.

The members of Reliance council of Hartford, Conn., have been organized into five working teams under Orator Hughes, and they will have a lively competition during the fall and winter.

Knights of Khorassan.

Hereafter all temples must hold meetings at least once in three months and must hold meetings in the months of May and December.

The minimum amount of the initiation fee has been fixed at \$10 for new temples as well as old ones, but it may be made more by any temple.

The minimum amount of dues that a temple can charge is \$1 per year.



Colonel J. B. Goodwin of Atlanta has been elected grand sire of the Order of Odd Fellows.

Make your lodge a factor in the life of your town, so that your connection with it will be a badge of respectability, honesty and loyalty.

The order of the Ladies of the Macabees is composed wholly of women and is under their entire management and direction.

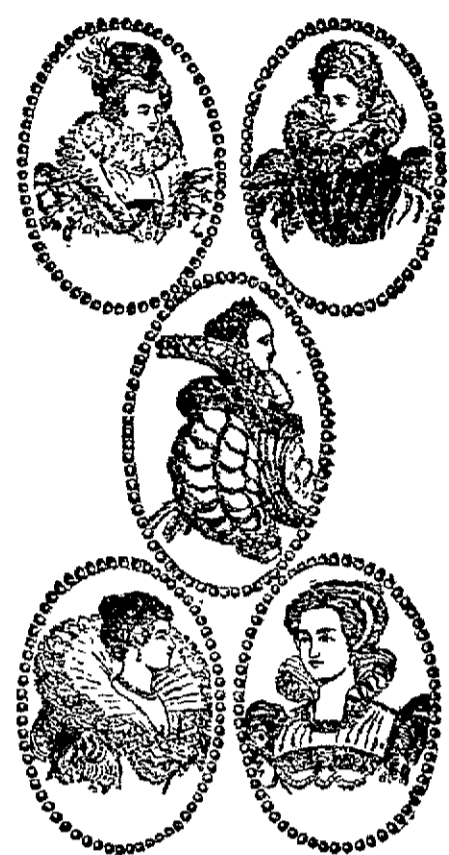
Don't go to lodge once a year and then spend all the time allotted to "good of the order" in kicking about what the lodge has done in your absence.

OLD FASHIONS THAT LIVE.

How Elizabethan and Medici Ruffs
Appear in Today's Modes.

Rejuvenated fashions of long ago are much in favor. The high Elizabethan and Medici ruffs are handsome and stately arrangements and are calculated to set off the beauty of woman. They are seen today in the round and high collars called Medici and storm collars. If the ruff is on an outdoor garment, it is called a storm collar because it can be brought up against the face, protecting the neck and ears. If it is arranged for indoors, it is of lace or some delicate or else superbly rich material, but whatever way it is employed the collar makes a frame for the face, which women know is a great beautifier, and therefore they are loath to allow anything to take its place. As a dark and rich background gives a new value to a portrait, so does the Medici fraise, as it was called in the old time, add to the delicacy of a face.

In an old book of costumes beginning with the first invention in the way of



Queen Margot. An old and modern ruff.

Medici fraise. Marie Stuart.

OLD FASHIONS THAT ARE USED TODAY.

Dress I find the pictures herewith, and think them of sufficient interest to women to present them here. One picture shows Queen Elizabeth, and her sleeves are of peachblow satin, puffed and quilted with black velvet ribbons, which were as much liked in those days as now. Shoulder puffs added height and dignity, and these were crossed with satin straps which were held together with pearls. The wrists were finished with upturned cuffs of fine lace, and lace also edged the ruff, which stood high and wide in the back. Another picture shows the Medici fraise, the ends of which are square, while the Elizabethan comes to a point at the neck. A fall of fine lace finishes it. Another collar shown is still smaller and is matched in material by a pretty and becoming Marie Stuart coil. There are several of these arrangements now made and being made for some of the smart set in New York, and they are to be worn at grand opera and many grand day functions. The woman of today seeks from every age and nation things for her own embellishment, and it seems that nothing comes amiss provided it has not become common. The Marie Stuart point over the brows has always been liked and is now about to have a real vogue in regular coils. Another shape of a coil is shown, and this is made of rich blue velvet with strings of pearls around the edges and crossed on the soft, high crown. A small alight of white marabou is placed at the left side. This picture represents the Queen Margot, and it is here also that the boa of today had its origin.

Boas of lace, tulle, chiffon and liberty, to say nothing of feathers, are exceedingly fashionable, and probably they will be so all winter, for there is much more warmth in them than the lay mind would believe.

After them come the fur boas, which differ materially from those of last year. They are longer and fuller and larger around. It would never do to allow the fashion to remain exactly the same, for where would the fur dealer and his account if they did? There are tippets, and they look just like those that are found in the same old book as dating from the sixteenth century. There are muffs of every kind from the plain dyed possum to sable and velvet with ribbon and fur trimmings.

The storm collars and collarettes are distinctly those of the old days, but copied in fur. The Medici and Elizabethan shapes are as distinct now as then, which goes to prove that women are not so very fickle, after all, when they stick to one fashion for over four centuries.

These fur storm collars and collarettes are certainly pretty and convenient. They have some new grace this season, though it is difficult to define it, but perhaps it lies in the clever way in which different furs have been combined. The body of the collarette will be of some close fur, like lamb, astrakhan or seal, and the border will be of mink, martin, Hudson bay sable, Alaskan sable or some other soft and deep fur.

Some of them have seal for the center and miniver or chinchilla for the facing of the collar and revers. In one or two cases I saw fine black broadcloth for the outside of the collar, with the finishing of rich skunk or Alaska sable. HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

POPULAR POTATOES.

Varieties Early and Late That Have
Made Good Yields in Ohio.

Among the varieties of potatoes tested at the Ohio agricultural station in 1901 the ten which gave the heaviest yield in order of yield were Northern Beauty, Quick Crop, Maule's Early Thorobred, Early Norwood, Early Fortune, Pingree, Roberts, Early Rose and Pat's Choice.

Of those tested the past five years the ten leading varieties in point of



1. LIVINGSTON. 2. PROLIFIC ROSE. 3. BEECH'S CHANCE. 4. ENORMOUS.

yield were Enormous, Livingston, Early Trumbull, Uncle Sam, Sir William, Sir Walter Raleigh, Bovee, Maule's Early Thorobred, Suffolk Beauty and Carman No. 3.

The following varieties are recommended, especially for market:

Early—Early Trumbull, Early Thorobred, Bovee, Early Harvest and Early Ohio.

Late—Livingston, Whiton's White Mammoth, Enormous, Sir Walter Raleigh and Carman No. 3.

The following are recommended especially for home use: Early Trumbull, Early Harvest, Livingston, Pat's Choice and Uncle Sam.

CIDER AND VINEGAR.

To Keep the Former Sweet and
Make the Latter Strong.

To keep cider sweet it should be made of good apples, as late as possible, be carefully strained to remove all pomace, etc., allowed to settle for a day or two and then barreled and kept as cool as possible, giving no more vent than is necessary, says a New England Homestead writer. As soon as the first fermentation is over bung tightly. Keep cool and expose to the air as little as possible. Cider can be kept perfectly sweet by scalding and skimming and bottling and sealing tightly while hot. The keeping of cider with preservatives and antiseptics is another matter and directions should be obtained from the manufacturers.

The conditions for making vinegar of cider are the opposite of those for keeping the cider sweet. Heat and exposure to the air are what produce the change from sour cider to vinegar. Put the cider into barrels. Those which have been used for vinegar before are preferable. Fill them about two-thirds full and put in a warm place, with a temperature of 80 to 90 degrees. Leave out the bung so the air can get in. A piece of mosquito netting can be placed over the bung-hole. A low shed is a good place in summer, and near the furnace in winter.

Factory and Home Practice.

Very large factories generally use generators filled with beech shavings, through which the liquid is allowed to drip slowly. Good winter apples will make vinegar strong enough for all uses if properly treated, but very early apples usually give thin, watery cider, which requires mixing with stronger cider or the addition of sugar or molasses. For family use a good way is to put a large barrel containing a small quantity of good, strong cider in a warm place and every week or two add a small quantity of sour cider. In this way a supply of vinegar can be had all the time.

Keeping Roots and Cabbage.

Beets keep well buried in pits like potatoes, less covering being required, and carrots also. Parsnips may be left in the ground where grown, digging supplies in mild weather. Freezing is not injurious to them, but rather beneficial, increasing the sweetness. Cabbage usually keeps well in double rows, heads inverted, covering lightly with straw, then some soil on top, but not more than will nearly cover the upturned roots.

What Others Say.

Successful dairying can be summed up in two words: Be clean.

This great American nation is the greatest soil robber on earth.

There's no farm power like gasoline engines. Have a rural telephone now. Many thrifty farmhouses are now united in this manner.

Alfalfa is far ahead of all other forage plants known. Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and turkeys do well and make a wonderful growth on straight alfalfa.

Chickens of all ages are fools, as great fools as many human beings are who raise chickens.

The surest way to avoid the evil of a glutted market is to produce a first class article.

Corn and laziness are great promoters of fat.

The Smallest Jockey

Carrying Saddle, Albert Brennan Weighs Sixty two Pounds.

Albert Brennan is the latest discovery among the modest riders of America. He is a son of a veterinary surgeon connected with the Brooklyn fire department and a brother to Willie Brennan, the jockey who was taught to ride by "Father Bill" Daly. He is the lightest boy riding in races on the track today. Because he barely tips the scales at sixty-two pounds with a saddle on his arm he has been nicknamed "The Atom."

Although only thirteen years old, he is tall for his age. He is a bright little youngster, with his own ideas about the sport. He says:

"I was anxious to be a jockey from the time I was knee high to my brother Bill. When I was only a kid, I often watched my brother riding in a race, and I wished I was in his place. Gee, he was a great jockey is better than being a king!"

"I kept longing to be a jockey so much that I became a trouble to my mother. He finally put me up on an old fire truck and let me dash him madly up and down the street. I thought I was a king!"

Arm Shorter Than the Other.

"It was while fooling around horses and fire engines that I had my right arm broken. I was playing on one of the fire trucks when it was knocked against by a trolley car, and I fell off. The doctor that fixed it up forgot to stretch it out after the bone healed, and now it is two inches shorter than the left."

"Father said I could go with Willie's (Newton Bennington) last spring, and I just jumped for joy. I had never been on a race horse. They put me up on Kickshaw. Now, don't think I'm kidding you when I tell you I wasn't a bit. I just thought it fun. Mr. Bennington, the trainer, told me how to sit in the saddle and grab hold of the reins, and I tried to do as he told me. It came natural to me to ride, and a day or two I was galloping horses. Watched how Bill rode his horse and copied him around turns. When I got on Kickshaw, I says, 'Bill ain't go-



ALBERT BRENNAN.

to beat me if I can help it." So I tag on and handled the colt till he knew how. He kicked and reared a few times with me, but I dug my heels into his ribs when he got on the ground, and he never tried that game any more.

I guess the boss thought I was improving, for he went to dad and got a sign a five year contract. It wasn't long after that I rode several horses for Mr. Bennington in trials.

"Be Quick at the Post."

I've noticed this much about racing that it is the boy who is quick at the start and knows the shortest way home that gets the money.

Another thing I've noticed. I think most of 'jocks' are left at the post before they turn and twist their horses the time while standing at the barrier. When I'm in front of it, I keep my horse straight, with head to it. When I glue my eyes on that piece of rope in front of me, and when it is up, why, I'm off without saying a word.

I have never seen the horse that is afraid of. Most horses are kind if you only treat them right. When they find out that you don't want to hurt him, you can do almost anything with him.

My right arm, although two inches shorter than the left, does not bother me when I ride. I take a short hold of the reins and a little longer one on the other. That evens up the strain. I'm just like the other jockeys—hands forward on the reins and crouched in the saddle.

They say Tod Sloan was a great rider. Well, I wish he was riding now. I would like to tackle him. The last time that he was a \$20,000 a year jockey would not scare me a bit.

If I make big money as a rider, I'm going to save it. I don't drink or smoke."

Walthour's Plans.

Obby Walthour will be part owner of a track to be built in Atlanta, Ga., next season. The game southern champion, however, will continue to saddle. The large profits he derives from peddling pushing will probably put him in harness for several years to come.

DRESS FOR SERVANTS.

What Maids Should Wear in a Well Conducted House.

The appearance of the servants shows the social standard of the household. If the maids are untidy and shoddy, it is usually the fault of the mistress. During the morning, when the hard work is being done, all the maids should wear wash dresses, preferably dark blue and white. These dresses should be plainly made and on no account should the skirts touch the ground. A white turndown linen collar and linen cuffs, together with a triangular cap, complete the morning costume. In the afternoon a plain black alpaca or wool gown is the correct thing. With this should be worn an apron of fine lawn, prettily trimmed, and a buff cap. Starched linen collars and cuffs are also necessary.

The children's nurse may wear the same style of cotton gown as the other maids, with the addition of a long plain white apron made with a high bib.

Her cap is larger than that of a waitress, and for street wear she pins it to a large Alsatian bow, with streamers reaching far down in the back. Her street gown in winter is black and in summer may be of white duck or any other white material.

The cook's cap is sufficiently large to completely cover her hair. She has also a white apron of butchers' linen the length of her skirt and reaching completely around her.

The lady's maid should wear a soft dress of black material. Her apron is a dainty French affair, with a large pocket. Around her neck a soft lawn silk or lace neckband is allowable. When the maid accompanies her mistress shopping, she wears a plain tailor made dress, with nothing to indicate her position.

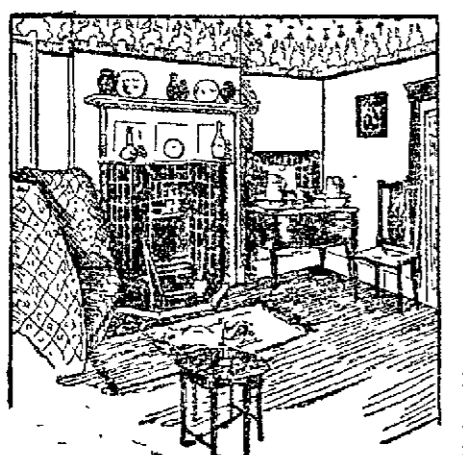
The mistress should always insist on neatness of appearance, on the maid's hair being properly brushed and the caps and aprons being scrupulously clean.

A PEACOCK ROOM.

A Quaint and Up to Date Blue and Green Scheme of Decoration.

"The originality of treatment in this guest chamber will doubtless appeal to many who delight in quaint and pretty things. The furniture is of mahogany, inlaid with holly wood stained blue, and pewter, the latter being used for appropriate mottoes such as 'Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds' on the wardrobe and 'If This Is Vanity, Who'd Be Wise?' over the mirror of the dressing table. The idea of vanity is ingeniously illustrated throughout by means of peacocks inlaid in pewter on the various pieces of furniture, applied on the blue linen bedspread and prominent on the well executed frieze in the design of a garden with hedge and clipped yew trees. The plain, dull blue paper shows up to good advantage, and the coloring of the carpet, the settle, the short window curtains and the hearth tiles contribute to the harmonious scheme. The fireplace is especially quaint and worthy of notice."

THE FIREPLACE.



THE FIREPLACE.

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R. DE LA BAUME.

Furs For Winter.

Mink is a handsome, refined and always fashionable fur, and many beautiful garments and pretty neck pieces, including stoles, are made of it. Mink, sable and skunk are all of the same family, the furriers tell us, but they are too thick for anything in the way of a tight garment, and so are mostly for capes, mantles, trimmings and fancy neck pieces. Nearly all the stoles are made quite flat around the neck and without any kind of attempt at a collar, storm or otherwise. Collars for children are made in the same way. Tails are put upon the neck pieces with a reckless disregard of natural history. Muffs are quite large, mostly plain, but there are some enormous ones to match long coats and also others with all sorts of fancy ruffles made of the fur.

A Woman of Enterprise.

Here is a little story: Read it: Some years ago a Miss Fanny Seabird went from Chicago to Texas as a governess. Four years ago she got the post of fence rider and cattle guard for Horse-shoe ranch. She attended to her duties and likewise killed wild animals for whose scalps the state offered a bounty. She obtained \$1,251 in this way and invested it in cattle. Now she owns over a thousand head.

MARKETING CELERY.

Preparing the Plants From the Rows the Trenches or the Storehouse.

During the early part of the season, or until the time for heavy frosts, marketing of celery will be done entirely from the rows where the crop is grown, later from the trenches and afterward from the storehouse. In preparing the celery for market from the rows where grown, it is not necessary to remove the entire root from the earth, but it may be cut off just below the surface of the soil by means of a stiff knife. Remove the outside leaves and trim the root evenly, pack in boxes and load on the wagon for removal to the washing house. The blanching boards should not be removed until necessary, and the trimmed celery must not be allowed to be exposed to the sun or wind for any length of time. It is well also to have a piece of canvas to protect the celery while it is on the wagon being transported to the washing house. In marketing from the trenches the process is practically the same as from the rows, except that the celery is already loosened from the soil and the roots can be removed more easily.

In the Washroom.

Upon reaching the washing room the celery is immediately placed upon a rack consisting of wooden slats over a large trough and subjected to a spray of cold water to cool it and to remove the soil. After washing it is allowed to drain; then it is tied in bunches of twelve or more plants each, according to the size. The bunches are packed six in a box for first grade and eight or nine for second or third grade. These boxes should be practically airtight, and a lining of paper should be placed in them before packing the celery, or each bunch should be wrapped separately. The celery should be nearly dry before it is placed in the boxes and throughout the entire handling must be kept as cool as possible. The washhouse and its surroundings should be kept clean and free from any decomposing materials.

Shipping in the East.

Several of the larger eastern grocers now follow the plan of shipping in the rough. By this method only about two-thirds as many bunches can be placed in a car, but the expense of loading is greatly reduced. The celery is lifted from the field, a few of the outer leaves are pulled off and the root is trimmed roughly, after which the plants are tied in bunches of twelve to fourteen each by means of common binder twine. These bunches are loaded upon a low wagon and hurred to the car before the celery has had time to become wilted.—W. R. Beattie.

CURING HAMS.

Good Old Fashioned Ways of Making Tasty Meats.

It is none too early to be acquiring information that may be useful in "hog killing" time. The following directions are therefore reproduced from the Farm Journal, which believes them to be "the best rules for porks."

Hams and shoulders should be cured as soon as possible after the meat is cold all through. Place them on a board or table in the cellar, skin side down. Make a mixture in this proportion: For every hundred pounds of meat take four pounds of the best fine salt, two ounces of powdered saltpeter and four ounces of brown sugar. Rub this well into the hams all over and push some into the hock end around the bone. Rub until they will take no more; let them lie on the board and in a week rub in the rest. Let them lie for about sixteen days altogether; then hang them up by a string through the hock in a cool, dark smokehouse.

Smoking and Wrapping. Keep up a good smoke from hickory chips smothered with sawdust during the day for two or three days. Keep in a cool place and before spring examine to see that no insects have deposited eggs. Dust a little cayenne pepper around the bone, wrap closely in brown paper, then with coarse muslin to fit the ham exactly and stitch tightly. Give a coat of whitewash or of chrome yellow and hang in a cool, dark, dry place.

Curing in Pickle.

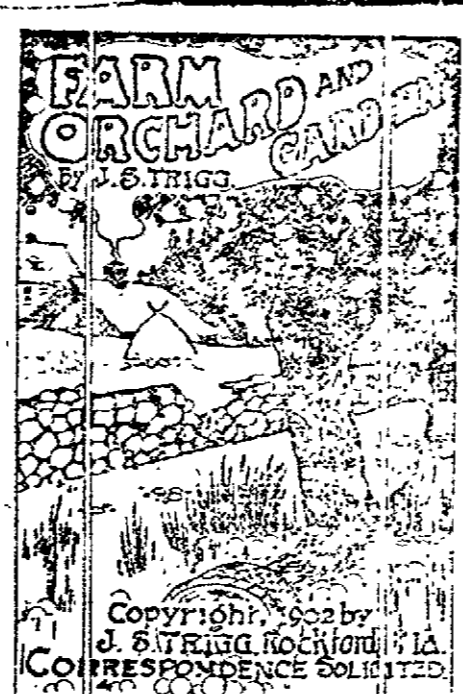
For curing them in pickle, which some prefer, though we do not, to a gallon of water take a pound and a half of salt, half a pound of sugar and half an ounce each of saltpeter and potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to enough to cover any amount of pork. Boil together until all dirt rises to the top and is skimmed off. When cold, pour it over the hams or pork, which may be pickled in this way. The meat must be well covered by it and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Lime an Indirect Fertilizer.

Lime is not a commercial fertilizer in the strict sense, but an indirect fertilizer, which all farmers ought to be familiar with and use. Our farmers use lime about once in five years. They use it for two reasons—first, because they want it to act upon the insoluble plant food and make it available, and in the second place it is good for sour land, land that has been burned a good while and an acid has developed. Ten or twenty bushels of lime per acre will neutralize the acid. Sometimes clover does not grow well, and farmers say it probably needs lime.—Professor E. B. Voorhees, New Jersey.

The Collar Windows.

Do not forget the collar windows. Tanned paper nailed over the outside of the windows will help to keep out the cold. Double glass in the collar windows is also effective. Straw is handy. Fill in with that against the outside of the windows.



The world's wheat crop for 1902 is placed at 2,900,000,000 bushels.

We have never come across a man who owned and used a manure spreader who was not more than pleased with its work.

We know of one woman who is so particular about keeping her own premises clean that she empties her slops over on her neighbor's lot.

A dozen tame chickens sell for \$5 on the Chicago market, while a dozen prairie chickens bring \$15. The trouble is we cannot raise the latter.

In 1901 the acreage of corn in this country was 91,349,928 acres, producing 1,522,519,881 bushels. In 1902 there are 94,870,000 acres, producing 2,332,776,000 bushels. This means cheaper meats before long.

Wherever the cow is used for dairy purposes it should be set down as a rule that if she will not make 200 pounds of butter during the year she should not be milked. If kept at all, the calf, or two of them, should run with her.

There is one splendid quality about the Wealthy apple, and that is that it stays rich and juicy up to the moment when it breaks down and decays. This apple never gets overripe, mealy or mushy. In fact, the riper it is the richer its flavor.

We have been saving the seed corn the past few days, selecting the best and most perfect ears, tying them two and two, hanging them in a dry and airy place till dried out, when they go into the cellar for the winter. Corn so saved will grow every time.

A man sold lately a load of potatoes at 25 cents a bushel, and another man in the same place sold a load at 50 cents. Same kind of potatoes, first lot small, last large. First man should interview second man, for the latter knows something about raising potatoes which first man doesn't.

Science takes just as kindly to the business of agriculture and does as much for it as it does for any other profession. The farmer, the manufacturer and the railroad corporation maintain the closest relations with science, and often the best paid employees in such lines are men whose sole business is to apply science in the largest degree to practical work.

Some of the things which make less and trouble on the farm are trying to work too many acres, poor grade of stock kept, lack of systematic rotation of crops, too little clover, poor seed, exposed and uncared for farm machinery, marketing haphazard and weeds. These sources of waste and loss are each and all within the power of any man to remedy in some degree if not entirely to remove.

The American way of doing business bothers our staid and conservative friends in Germany, the trade of which country the Americans are bidding sharply for. The past season in order to introduce an American harvester, one was given to a prominent farmer to advertise it in his district, and the company sent an agent with it to see that it was properly operated. This sort of enterprise is carrying the thing too far, according to the German papers.

The main thing with a boy is to wake him up and get him to have some sort of a realization of what he is capable of—of the possibilities which life holds out for him. For this reason it pays to send the boy away from the somewhat limited environment of the farm to some good agricultural school, where he is brought into touch with other bright and ambitious boys and introduced into the larger field of scientific agriculture. When a boy's highest ambition is to take life as it is and have a good time, the material is there but of which to make a mighty poor stick of a man.

We are asked why it is that there are so many lawyers and so very few farmers representing the people in congress and in our state legislatures. It is the farmer's own fault. The lawyer early in his career acquires the gift of gab, the ability to speak in public, and he naturally gravitates into a political spellbinder and soon acquires the art of hypnotizing the strangers into thinking that he is better fitted than they are to make laws and administer the functions of government. When the stranger wakes up, this thing will not so be. While the lawyers are good enough fellows and we could not very well get along without them, there is still no sort of sense in letting them run the whole show.

Oats are nearly a perfectly balanced ration of themselves.

Ensilage, made of alfalfa and corn makes an ideal dairy ration.

Twenty years ago 15,000,000 tons of freight passed through the Soo canal. For this season it will be 33,000,000 tons.

The United States imported and consumed 7,307,437 bunches of bananas during the year ended June 30, 1902, which cost the consumers over \$14,000,000.

The country has had three short potato crops in the last twenty-five years—In 1901, when 7,639,000 bushels were imported, and in 1887 and 1881, when we drew upon foreign countries for about the same amount.

An eight inch square box perforated with auger holes laid the length of the corncrib about three feet from the bottom of the crib will be a great help in preventing the corn from spoiling if it is not thoroughly dry when picked.

That this is the age of canned goods is illustrated by the fact that last year 42,000 tons of old tin cans were treated to recover the tin and the steel. From this were recovered \$25 tons of tin and 40,000 tons of prime steel scrap for remelting.

Taking cows as they average and dairy rations at an average price, it will cost not far from 12 cents per day to keep the dairy cow. With this basis to figure from it should not be very difficult to tell whether any particular cow paid her way or not.

The farmers of the country are now getting their first pull on the national treasury, the large sum of \$12,000,000 being required for the coming year to meet the expenses of the rural mail delivery system. It makes the granger feel that his uncle has not entirely forgotten him.

The Sudduth pear, claimed to be entirely hardy and blight proof in the west and northwest, is attracting some attention, as no pear yet developed comes up to this standard. There are many good reports about this fruit, but it is best to go slow and see whether it is worth \$2 per tree, the price asked for it.

The best dairy cows will make a pound of butter at a cost of 12 cents and in a few cases even less. There are vastly more which cannot make a pound of butter for less than 15 cents, and if all cows which charge 18 and 20 cents for their product were disposed of there would be a great thinning out of the dairy herds of the country.

There is small excuse for any man being out of work or money where the writer lives, for the sum of 4 cents a bushel is being offered to cornhuskers, and their dinner thrown in. At these figures a pretty poor man could earn \$2 a day and some of the very smart ones as much as \$3.50 or \$4, and then it does not take very much skill or gray matter to husk corn.

Where there is only a small herd of dairy cows, say twelve or fifteen, kept on the 100 acre farm and where the dairy is not made the leading feature of the farm it is by all odds best to put at the head of such herd a sire of the best beef breeds, and he should not cost less than \$125. In this way a grade of feeders can be grown from such a herd which will be just what such a type of mixed farming needs to be fed and fattened on the farm.

The celery bed is now doing its best, and it could not well do any better. It was very easily raised—a paper of seed, the Boston soil bleaching, sown in a box the last of March; the plants twice transplanted before final setting; a trench 6 inches deep, 3 feet wide and 75 feet long dug; bottom of the trench deeply spaded and liberally fertilized; plants set out in June ten inches apart each way; lilled up twice and boards set up round the outer edge of the bed; all the fine celery a good sized family can use, some to sell and plenty to put in boxes in the cellar for winter use. Go you and do likewise.

We have only to go back a hundred years to see how greatly the condition of the laboring man has been improved. In 1794 the peasants of Bavaria were serfs, and it was a violation of the law to pay them more than 10 cents for a day's work. The employer who paid more suffered a fine of \$7.15, and the laborer who demanded or accepted a higher rate of wages was given eight days' imprisonment at hard labor on bread and water and twelve stripes with a rawhide across his bare back each day besides. In 1902 the American farm hand wants \$1.50 a day and his board, and any attempt to put stripes on him would start an insurrection.

The late cool and exceptionally moist summer wrought some curious changes. An unusual growth of tree and shrub has resulted. Our orchard trees, five years set, almost doubled in size, grafts put in last May show a growth of from three to five feet and a diameter at the base of nearly an inch, the forest leaves are nearly a third larger than usual, while the whole family of grasses grew as never before, there has been a freedom from nearly all forms of insect pests such as we seldom see, even the common house fly for once ceased to be a nuisance. All garden vegetables attained prodigious size and development, and two crops of hay were cut nearly everywhere instead of one.

BUYING MEATS.

We have had a good many years' experience in the matter of buying the meat supplies for a good sized family. We have found out a few things which may possibly be of benefit to our readers. The porterhouse steak, the loin cuts and chops of pork, veal or mutton are the most expensive meats to buy. These cuts carry with them the greatest per cent of waste. A fore shoulder of mutton, a veal brisket, also the brisket of beef, the shanks of both veal, pork, ham and beef, all of which are low priced meats, are, when properly handled by an experienced cook, just as nutritious and palatable at less than half the cost of the fancy cuts. The fact is that the frying pan is the most expensive utensil there is to be found in any home, for where it is so generally used only the best cuts of meats are adapted to it, while the lower priced cuts of meat when boiled, stewed, roasted or baked furnish a meat ration at much lower prices. There is much that women should know, but do not, on this line. The knowledge of how to properly cook the lower priced meats should be a part of the education of every woman who expects to care and cook for a family.

CORN AND HOG CHOLERA.

It would be worth millions of dollars to the hog raisers of the country to really know beyond any reasonable doubt whether high priced corn is in any way associated with immunity from hog cholera; whether corn, as a hog food, and often almost the sole food, is responsible for the disease. It has now happened twice within our recollection that in years when corn has gone to 60 cents and over the country has been almost free from hog cholera, and we also recall that when corn has been very cheap, 15 cents a bushel, the hogs have died by the millions. There is enough of coincidence in these matters to justify investigation, especially when it is considered that we well know that corn is a very poorly balanced ration. While pork can probably be made more cheaply on corn than on any other product, it by no means follows that it is the best food for the pig. We are more and more convinced that if we would raise our pigs upon other foods largely—oats, clover, rye, barley, peas—and simply finish them off with corn, a great step forward would have been taken in averting the cholera.

A PROBLEM FOR INVENTORS.

The attention of the people at large has been very sharply drawn to the question of a fuel supply as a result of the late strike among the hard coal miners. Not only has the price of hard coal been greatly advanced, but the prices of both soft coal and wood have advanced also. As a result the attention of the country has been diverted to other possible fuel supplies. It has always seemed to us that there was one source of supply which might be made available which has never been utilized, and that is the mechanical conversion of the surplus straw and cornstalks of the farms into a blocked fuel. Surely some practical machine could be invented which would shred and compress this material into suitable block form for use as fuel, and this, too, at a low price. All through the north and west there are millions of tons of cornstalks and flax, wheat and oat straw wasted each year, enough on nearly every farm to furnish an ample fuel supply for the farm home. Here is a problem well worth the attention of our most ingenious inventors.

A BOVINE EVANGELIST.

He lived in a scrub community, nice people enough—honest, industrious and all that—but way back on modern methods of farming, prone to follow grandfather's way and stick to old prejudices and customs. One man in the community by some chance attended a state fair, where for the first time in his life he saw herds of fine blooded stock, and this set him to thinking, and the result of his thinking was that he shipped off one day and bought a Shorthorn bull, for which he paid \$150. The bringing of this animal into the community created a great sensation. His wife called him a fool, and his boys said he needed a guardian, and all the neighbors, who considered \$30 a big lot of money for an animal of the sort, said he was headed for the insane asylum. The results were that that bull worked a reformation in that community, reconstructed all the prevailing notions about stock and placed hundreds of dollars in the pockets of the scoffers and unbelievers. There is no more scrub stock raised in that community.

FEED IT IN THE FIELD.

A great many farmers throughout the west have fields of soft corn—corn which, because of the early frost and the unusually cool season, has not properly matured—which is not worth husking, as it would be impossible to keep it in a crib, and have bought cattle, intending to feed this corn off in the field. We are asked whether it is safe to turn such cattle into these fields of corn and let them eat as much as they want at the start. We should say it is not. Such a course would be almost sure to make the cattle sick, even if it did not kill some of them. The right way would be to get them on to this sort of feed gradually, letting them into the field but for a short time at first and gradually working them on to full feed, taking a week or ten days in which to do it. This plan of disposing of this immature crop is every way the most economical which can be adopted, provided it is done in the right manner.

For neat and attractive printing there is no better place.

C. S. TON & MAINE R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement. (In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—7:30, 8:15, 10:55 a. m., 2:21, 5:55, 7:35 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.
For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:21, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.
For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.
For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m.
For North Conway—9:55 a. m., 2:45 p. m.
For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Rochester—9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.
For Dover—4:50, 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:47 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:47 p. m.
For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
For Greenland—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 1:00, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 4:30, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.
Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 6:00 p. m. Sunday, 1:50 a. m., 12:45, 5:00 p. m.
Leave North Conway—7:25 a. m., 4:15 p. m.
Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:47 a. m., 2:50, 6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.
Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a. m., 4:05, 6:39 p. m.
Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 9:20 p. m.
Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13, 5:59, 6:16 p. m. Sunday, 6:26, 10:06 a. m., 7:59 p. m.
Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55 a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday, 6:30, 10:12 a. m., 8:05 p. m.
Leave Greenland—9:35 a. m., 12:01, 2:24, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 6:35, 10:18 a. m., 8:10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m.
Greenland Village—8:39 a. m., 12:49, 5:33 p. m.
Rockingham Junction—9:07 a. m., 1:02, 5:58 p. m.
Epping—9:22 a. m., 1:16, 6:14 p. m.
Raymond—9:32 a. m., 1:27, 6:25 p. m.
Returning leave.
Concord—7:45, 10:25 a. m., 3:30 p. m.
Manchester—8:32, 11:10 a. m., 4:20 p. m.
Raymond—9:10, 11:48 a. m., 5:02 p. m.
Epping—9:22 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 5:17 p. m.
Rockingham Junction—9:47 a. m., 12:16, 5:55 p. m.
Greenland Village—10:01 a. m., 12:28, 6:08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS C. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth 7:50, 11:00 a. m., 2:50, 5:35 p. m.

Leave York Beach 6:40, 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 4:05 p. m.

Sun. 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 9:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m. 11:00 p.m. 12:00 a.m.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Forecast for New England: Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, with rain Wednesday in northern portions; fresh northeast winds becoming variable.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1902.

CITY BRIEFS.

The mails are increasing in volume.

The bowling cranks have been quiet of late.

Bicycles have almost entirely disappeared.

November's great festival will soon be at hand.

Have you engaged your Thanksgiving turkey?

It will soon be time to pick out Christmas presents.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Additions are still being made to the force at Freeman's Point.

The police station has its full quota of lodgers nearly every night.

The drug clerks say that iced drinks are still popular at the soda fountains.

The All-Portsmouth football team is practicing nightly for its game with Newburyport.

There has been very little weather this month which gave any indication of approaching winter.

Walter E. Perkins has made a great hit in Jerome, A Poor Man. Secure your tickets at Music hall box office.

If the football players keep on making improvements for their protection they will presently have themselves hauled out on the field in iron cages.

Whatever the condition of the apple crop there does not promise to be any serious shortage of the elder crop and some of the mills are working night and day.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The pig killing season is on and a goodly number are noticed in the markets each day. The price of pork products are keeping well up and the demand promises to hold good. Doubtless the high price on other meats serves to help out the price on other meats serve to help out the price of pork and it looks as if the price would hold strong in spite of the fact that there is a strong production.

A TOTAL WRECK.

Schooner Medford Will Not Be Moved From Present Resting Place.

The cargo of the schooner Medford, which was picked up off this port in an abandoned condition and brought safely into the harbor by the crew of a fishing schooner, is being transferred to the schooner Thomas B. Reed. The Medford is beyond repair and her captain owner will realize what he can out of the wreck for old junk.

The insurance companies settled with the parties who picked up the vessel by paying them \$500 salvage on the cargo. The captain of the vessel settled with them for thirty dollars. There was no insurance on the vessel.

OBSEQUES.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Daniel Frederick Akerman were held at the Baptist church annex on State street at two o'clock this afternoon. Rev. G. W. Gile officiating. Interment was made in Proprietors' cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Lydia N. Dixon occurred from the family home in South Elliot this afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. George Brown officiating. Interment was made in the family lot in that town.

COMING OF THE REAPER.

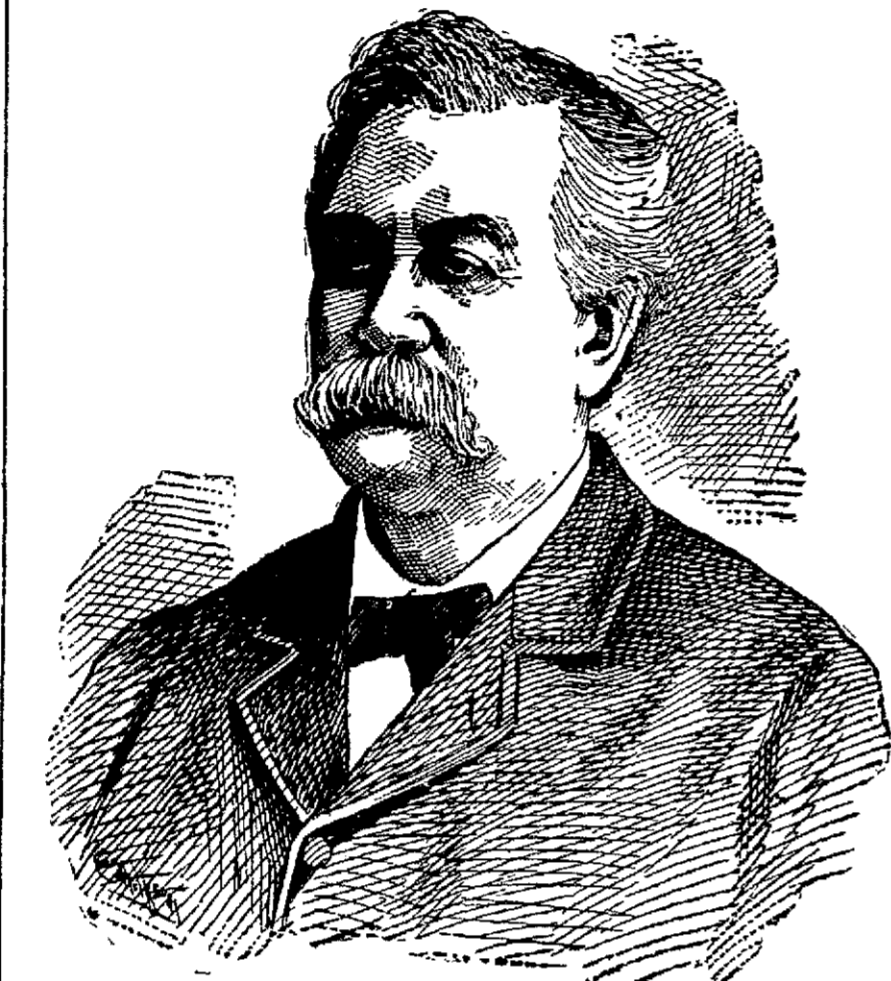
Dr. Frederick E. Potter Dies At His Home.

End Comes After A Long And Lingering Illness.

He Was One Of Portsmouth's Best Known And Most Respected Citizens.

Dr. Frederick E. Potter died at his home, No. 14 Islington street at half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Potter was one of the best known citizens of this city and no man held a higher position in the esteem of the people of Portsmouth than did he. In his profession he had long held high rank.

His illness was a lingering one and



DR. FREDERICK E. POTTER.

the news of his death, while it came as a great shock to the community at large, was not unexpected.

He was sixty-three years old. Dr. Frederick E. Potter was born in Rumney, N. H., July 3, 1839, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Medical University of Vermont in 1859. He was the son of Dr. Frederick F. Potter and Calista (Lucas) Potter of Conway, N. H.

He moved with his parents to Suncook at the age of three years, remaining there until he was eighteen, when he entered the Medical University of Vermont. After graduating from there he was appointed resident intern at King's county hospital at New York, where he remained until the Civil war in 1861. In May of that year he entered the regular service of the United States navy as surgeon, and was present on board the U. S. S. Monticello at the taking of Forts Hatteras and Clark, the first naval victory of the war. He was next transferred to the Mississippi squadron, where he served on the Cumberland, Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, through the siege of Vicksburg, was present at the bloody battle of Grand Gulf, and in the Red River expedition.

Broken in health from exposure and hard service, he was detailed as president of the board of examiners for admission of medical officers to the navy, stationed at Cincinnati, Ohio.

His health still failing he was placed on waiting orders, and returned to his native state, where after a year his health was sufficiently restored and he again returned to duty, and was stationed in Mexico, when the French and Austrians were striving to plant an empire upon this continent. Here he was present at an engagement which cost the country several lives to retain the republican government in power.

After seven years passed in Mexico and South America, in the service of his country, he was assigned to duty at the Portsmouth navy yard, where he served four years. He resigned his commission as surgeon in 1876 and engaged in the practice of medicine in this city, where he has since resided, one of its most influential and respected citizens. Dr. Potter made several trips to Europe, where he went to study in the hospitals and passed a winter in Egypt.

In political life he was he was a life-long democrat, and a candidate for governor in 1900. He has the respect and good will of every citizen.

He worshipped at the Unitarian church.

He leaves a wife, who was Miss Harriet Wilkins of Suncook, N. H., whom he married in 1873, while stationed at this navy yard, and two sisters, one the wife of Joseph L. Hosmer of Manchester, N. H., and the other, Mrs. Grace P. Johnson of Arkansas.

UNION SERVICE.

A union service of the Young Peoples' societies of the city met in the Baptist chapel on Tuesday evening. Rev. Frank H. Gardner, president of the Christian Endeavor Seaside union, opened the meeting. Rev. George E. Leighton offered prayer. Herbert Dunbar rendered a vocal solo.

Miss Josephine Drake of North Hampton gave an address. Rev. Mr. Leighton made remarks, also Rev. G. W. Gile. Several chorus selections were given.

The meeting closed with "Mizpah" benediction.

DIRECTORS ORGANIZE.

The directors of the Exeter and Newmarket street railway, organized under the general law, have peti-



DR. FREDERICK E. POTTER.

tioned the selectmen of Stratham for a location from a point at connection with the Portsmouth and Exeter along the main road to Newmarket and over the Stratham and Newfields toll bridge to the Newfields line. A hearing on the petition will be held at the Stratham town hall, Dec. 16, at 10:30 a. m. Rails and other supplies for the projected road were delivered last summer.

POLICE COURT.

Edward O'Rourke, John Grady, Bart. Heaney, Charles Floyd, Cornelius Coffey and Timothy Connors, six small boys from the Creek section of the city, were arraigned before Judge Emery in police court this morning, on the charge of larceny of two gallons of whiskey from a freight car of the Boston and Maine railroad. With the exception of young Connors all were found guilty and given a suspended sentence upon promise of their parents to settle for the cost of the stuff taken with the railroad people.

John Crowley, an old rounder, was given a six months sentence at the county farm.

MARITIME NOTES.

Arrived, Nov. 18.—Schooners Helen Capt. Vitting, Rockland for New York, with lime; Vascano (British) Capt. Christopher, Hillsboro for Boston with wood; Mary B. Rogers, Capt. Grant, Boston for Boothbay, light; Robert Pettis, Capt. Perkins, Boston for Portland, light; Polly, Capt. Clark, Gloucester for Owl's Head, with salt; J. R. Rodwell Capt. Marston, New York for Rockland, with coal; Smith Tuttle, Capt. Bryant, Boston for Damariscotta, light; Kewaydin (British) Capt. Mitchell, Newburyport for Parrabero, light; Susan Stetson, Capt. Perkins, Frankfort for Portsmouth navy yard, with stone.

NOTICE.

At the next regular meeting of Sagamore lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W., to be held on Nov. 21, refreshments will be served. Grand Supreme John C. Bickford of New Hampshire will be present. Every member has the privilege and is expected to invite one person, who will make a good member of the A. O. U. W., to be present.

CHARLES E. DODGE, Recorder.

To know all there is to know about a Sarsaparilla, take Ayer's. Your doctor will say so, too. He knows.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

The yard tugs are not finding much to do these days.

The foundation of the building for the locomotive has been put down.

Coal is being put aboard the U. S. S. Raleigh by the equipment force.

All departments at the Charlestown navy yard are not paid on the same day.

The officers attached to the training ship Essex are a fine looking lot of men.

A new face can be seen almost every other day among the granite cutters.

The workmen's train to the yard from Portsmouth is now made up of four cars.

The work of wiring the marine barracks for electric lights has been completed.

The night gang of workmen at Henderson's Point report for duty at seven o'clock.

Albert Meredith, riveter, has taken his discharge and gone to Bath, where he has secured work.

The shipfitting force have started on the work of repairing the coal bunkers of the U. S. S. Essex.

Arc lights have been put in the mast house where the flooring and stone piers are being taken out.

The fine crushed stone gives a very much improved appearance in all parts of the yard where it is used.

Stephen Connelly, blacksmith in the construction department, has returned to his home in Newton, Mass.

Notices are posted by Supt. Foster at Henderson's Point, regarding the change of working hours for the men.

Fireman Emery of the yard tug Nezinscott is substituting in place of the regular fireman, O'Donnell, of the ferry 132, who is sick.

Several of the crew of the U. S. S. Essex who live in the New England states are down for a furlough to visit their homes while the ship is here.

All the wharfing of the timber dock is covered with stakes put up by the surveyors, who have nearly covered the whole water front with the work of surveying.

The fire alarm whistle still blows the blasts at 6.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m., which were arranged for the men on the overtime work that was discontinued for a while.

The sprinting finish and all kinds of funny jumps made by the late arrivals for the boat to the yard, at the wharf in the morning, must mix up the dinner a little in their pails and boxes.

The U. S. S. Nevada, which has been building at the Bath Iron works, is reported by Boston papers as sailing on Tuesday for the Boston yard, to be finished up. This boat was expected to be finished at this yard and her arrival here has been looked for for several months. Lots of stores and other work that was built here for this ship are stored at the general store building.

OBITUARY.

Obed Merrill.

The death of Obed Merrill occurred late Tuesday night at his home on Washington street. Mr. Merrill was a veteran of the Civil war and a member of long standing of Storer post, G. A. R. His age was eighty-two years, eight months.

George W. Leach.

George W. Leach of Kittery died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Walker, in Newburyport, early this morning at the age of sixty-nine years.

Deceased for many years was employed in the yards and docks department at the navy yard and had many friends among the workmen. He leaves besides a widow, two daughters, Mrs. Walker of Newburyport, and Mrs. Fairfax Stimson of Everett, Mass. The body will be brought to this city and placed in the receiving tomb.

UNION REBEKAH LODGE.

Union Rebekah lodge met on Tuesday evening and worked the Rebekah degree on three candidates. Following the degree work a lunch was served.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Portsmouth Brewing company was held in this city today and resulted in the re-election of the old board of directors.

The musical people of Portsmouth are planning for an active winter.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Charles of Exeter was in town Tuesday.

Mrs. L. G. Gurney is passing the day in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Fosburg are visiting in New York.

Fred H. Ward returned on Tuesday evening from a three weeks' trip to New Orleans, La.

Harry Hall of Exeter was in town on Tuesday evening and witnessed the performance at Music hall.

Thomas Spinney and Harry Fur-bish have returned from a two weeks' gunning trip in the vicinity of Millinocket, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Colson, of Dennett street returned on Tuesday evening from a two weeks' vacation passed in Presque Isle, Me.

Frank Moran, formerly of this city but late of Portsmouth, has returned to that city after having spent a week in this city, renewing old acquaintances.—Manchester News.

Ralph Sanborn, who has been visiting his parents here, leaves today for Boston, from which city he will continue his journey to Tennessee, where he will look after the mining properties of his firm this winter.

'T WAS IN KENTUCKY.

In the course of a most interesting article by Ion Clifford in THE PILGRIM for November on the mountain schools of Kentucky he relates an incident in a young teacher's career that is not encouraging. It became necessary for the dominie to reprimand one "Ruddy" for sending notes to a mountain girl. The next morning the teacher found his pupils gathered in front of the school. Continuing he writes: "It was Ruddy's day to make the fire, and I knew he must be in the school-house. As he wouldn't answer to my knocking, I finally burst in the door. There stood Ruddy poking at the fire, and right in front of him, his mouth bandaged and arms and legs pinioned, stood his unfortunate rival, tied to the stovepipe. Luckily, I had arrived just in time, for the heated iron was commencing to burn his clothes, and the boy was already writhing with pain. I cut him loose from the stove as quickly as I could, and then fell on Ruddy and thrashed him with my switch until he howled. Then I sent him home. The law in this country allows a teacher to whip the scholars, and, in fact, gives us the same authority over them that their parents have."

"Next morning I had barely assembled the scholars when the door was thrown open and Ruddy's father walked in. He carried a Winchester in his hand, and instantly covered me with it. Then he walked me out of the house, tied me up to a fence rail outside, and beat me unmercifully with the butt end of his rifle, Ruddy watching my punishment the while with a look of undisguised enjoyment."

SHE OBJECTED.

After the first act of a matinee performance had ended at a local theatre recently a very indignant woman wended her way from the dress circle to the box office.

"What do you mean, sir, by giving a big fat man the seat right in front of me?" she blazed at the astonished ticket seller. "Do you suppose I can see through him. I certainly cannot see over or around him."

"I did not know who was going to be in front of you, madam," the young man replied.

"Well, he's there, and I wish you to get him away," stated the aggrieved one, with great emphasis.

"I cannot do that, madam. He paid for the seat and has a right to it," said the ticket man, who had the little office door fastened and felt safe behind the window.

"You cannot? You have no right to put stout people in front seats. You ought to make them take the rear rows," she said.

"I don't know. You are getting a little stout, yourself, madam. Perhaps some day you will be in the rear-seat class. How would you like that?"

"I didn't come here to discuss that matter," the indignant woman tartly responded, and flounced away.—Baltimore Sun.

INITIATION AND BANQUET.

On Friday evening Fannie A. Gardner lodge of Rebekahs will hold an initiation, followed by a supper in the banquet hall.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

Excellent Program Rendered Under The Auspices Of The Grafton Club.

The Grafton club musicale, which was held in Peirce hall on Tuesday afternoon, furnished a good-sized crowd of musically inclined people with two hours' solid enjoyment. The Sisters Carelli are vocal artists of more than ordinary talent and their selections, which covered a wide range of the best music, were heartily applauded. The program was pleasantly varied by the introduction of several whistling solos by Miss Ella M. Chamberlain.

The following was the program:

Duet, "Maybells and Flowers,"

Mendelssohn

Whistling solo, "Woodland Nymphs,"

Berlin

Contralto solo, "Daylight is Waning,"

Millotti

Soprano solo, "Spring Song,"

Lynes

(With Whistling Obligato.)

Duets, a "Nearest and Dearest,"

Caracciolo

b "O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast,"

Mendelssohn

(Unaccompanied.)

Whistling solo, "Yorkie Staccato,"

E. M. Chamberlain

Contralto solos,

a, "The Night Hae a Thousand Eyes,"

Alling

b, "Mighty Lak a Rose,"

Nevin

Soprano solo, "The Lass with a Delicate Air,"

Arne

Whistling solo, selection from opera, "Prince of Pilsen,"

Lalder

Duet, "My Love is Like the Fairest Rose,"

Taylor

(With Whistling Obligato.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The wonderful experiments in wireless telegraphy as demonstrated for the first time by exchanging signals from a railway station to a train running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, made on the Grand Trunk special train October 13th, 1902, carrying the members of the American association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents to their forty-seventh annual convention, held at Portland, Maine, October 14th and 15th, 1902, have prompted the passenger department of the Grand Trunk Railway system to issue a publication giving a description of the experiments together with a concise, popular treatise on the principles of wireless telegraphy, dealing with the subject also from a historical point of view and including a chapter on the recent developments of this branch of physical science. This article is from the pen of Howard T. Barnes, D. Sc., F. R. S. C., of the MacDonald Physical Laboratory of McGill University, Montreal, and is most opportune in view of the great interest occasioned by the recent arrival at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, of Signor Marconi, on an Italian warship, with the object of perfecting his plans for wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to the article on this subject, a description of the luxurious Grand Trunk special train on which the experiments were made, and a short resume of the trip from Chicago to Portland, Maine, is given in an interesting manner. Copies of this valuable publication have been mailed to the principal officials of the great railway systems of the world, and anyone desiring a copy can secure one by sending a two cent stamp to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal.

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INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Hixley & George. J. G. H.

CRUCIFIX—You can buy crucifixes, as well as medals, medals, and religious articles at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city.

Chrysanthemums

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10 PER CENT INVESTMENT.

House 7 rooms with bath and plumbing. Rents for \$16.25 a month.

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